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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,  
THE GUILDHALL, CAMBRIDGE.

*June, 1953.*

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Cambridge.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Although this report does not record any dramatic events in the public health of the city or in the activities of my department, it does summarise an immense volume of work which, going on quietly throughout the year, attracts little notice. It is, sometimes, remarked that a public health department has little to show for its labours and little, in any case, which is tangible and evident to the eye. This is because our work is in the field of "preventive medicine" and so is, in a sense, negative rather than positive. It is only when some problem (such as an infectious disease) gets out of hand and temporarily defeats us that a health department attracts the limelight. Perusal of the following pages will, however, convince the reader that the health and amenities of the city would be very different if we abated our activities in the smallest degree.

There are one or two matters to which I wish to draw particular attention. Reorganisation of the medical staff enabled the posts of deputy and senior assistant M.O.H. to be combined, with some saving of expense. Closing the District Nurses' Home and operating the service on a non-institutional basis effected a very great economy. The new scheme of medical inspection of school children has now operated for a complete year and gives Cambridge children a degree of medical supervision unequalled elsewhere.

The only adverse circumstance in the field of public health during the year was the outbreak of food poisoning at Addenbrooke's Hospital. This consumed an enormous amount of time and energy of the department and of the hospital, but was, at last, brought under control. A good result has been the improved arrangements for collaboration between the hospital and myself in matters likely to affect the public health or the hygiene of the hospital.

The need for a municipal abattoir continues to be felt, for, with centralised slaughtering under our own control, meat inspection (so very important to public health) can be carried out much more efficiently and economically. At the time of writing this matter is under active consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

CYRIL G. EASTWOOD,

*Medical Officer of Health  
and School Medical Officer*



# COMMITTEES AND STAFF.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR.

*Chairman* : Councillor C. E. RIDGEON.

*Members* : Alderman HALNAN, Councillors AMEY (*Vice-Chairman*), BAILEY, BOWLES, CHERRY, BALFOUR GOURLAY, HARDESTY, KNOX-SHAW, MRS. THOMSON.

## COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION.

THE MAYOR.

*Chairman* : Councillor G. F. HICKSON, M.A.

Alderman NOBBS.	Councillor POINTS.
Alderman Mrs. RACKHAM.	Councillor C. E. RIDGEON.
Alderman SPALDING.	Councillor SYMONDS.
Alderman WILDING ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> ).	Councillor The Rev. P. GARDNER-SMITH.
Councillor AMEY.	Mrs. H. A. ADRIAN.
Councillor Lady BRAGG.	The Rev. G. DOLMAN.
Councillor BALFOUR GOURLAY.	Dr. R. F. RATTRAY.
Councillor Mrs. HENN.	Mrs. J. SALTER.
Councillor MALLETT.	Miss A. H. SKILLICORN.
Councillor MOLE.	

*Representing the Local Education Authority :*

County Alderman Mrs. PARSONS.  
County Councillor BURKITT.  
County Councillor JEEPS.

## Welfare Committee.

*Chairman* : Alderman WILDING.

The MAYOR.	Councillor MALLETT.
Alderman Mrs. RACKHAM.	Councillor MOLE.
Councillor AMEY.	Councillor SYMONDS.
Councillor BALFOUR GOURLAY.	Mrs. J. SALTER.
Councillor Mrs. HENN.	Miss E. A. LENNARD.
Councillor HICKSON.	County Alderman Mrs. PARSONS.

**Care Committee.***Chairman* : Miss E. A. LENNARD.

Councillor AMEY.	Councillor SYMONDS.
Councillor BALFOUR GOURLAY.	Mrs. E. BLACKMAN.
Councillor MOLE.	Miss M. H. CATLEY.
Councillor POINTS.	Mrs. R. M. ROTHAM.

**Open Air School Committee.***Chairman* : Alderman Mrs. RACKHAM.

Alderman NOBBS.	Mrs. E. BLACKMAN.
Alderman WILDING.	Miss M. H. CATLEY.
Councillor BALFOUR GOURLAY.	Miss E. A. LENNARD.
Councillor SYMONDS.	Mrs. R. M. ROTHAM.
Mrs. H. A. ADRIAN.	

**CITY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE  
SUB-COMMITTEE.***(A Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee.)*

THE MAYOR.

*Representatives of the City Council :*

*Chairman* : Lady BRAGG, Alderman WILDING, Councillors CHERRY, Mrs. CLARKE, HALCROW, Mrs. HENN, MALLETT (*Vice-Chairman*), and Mrs. THOMSON.

*Representatives of Cambridge County Council :*

Aldermen Mrs. CARTER and Mrs. RACKHAM, and Councillor Mrs. HEPHER.

*Co-opted Members* : Mrs. GREAVES, Mrs. PATTERSON and Dr. READ.**STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.**

***Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :***  
CYRIL G. EASTWOOD, M.D., CH.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

***Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School  
Medical Officer :***

J. V. L. FARQUHAR, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(*resigned August 31st*).

MARGARET C. K. PATTERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.O.  
(*from September 1st*).



***Senior Medical Officer (for Maternity and Child Welfare):***

MARGARET C. K. PATTERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.O.  
(until August 31st).

***Assistant Medical Officers :***

HILDE P. BRODA, M.D. (*School Health*).

DOROTHY DAVEY, M.B. (*School Health*), (*part time*).

ISOBEL M. S. NICHOLLS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (*Welfare*).

***Chief Sanitary Inspector and Senior Sampling Officer :***

D. W. BOTTOM.<sup>1 2</sup>

***District Sanitary Inspectors :***

A. PERRINS.<sup>1 2</sup>

T. A. TEAL.<sup>1 2</sup>

L. G. OWEN.<sup>1 2 3</sup>

H. C. ORMEROD.<sup>1 2 3 4</sup>

K. ARNDELL.<sup>1</sup> (*Assistant Inspector*).

<sup>1</sup> Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

<sup>2</sup> Meat and Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

<sup>3</sup> Certificate in Sanitary Science of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

<sup>4</sup> Certificate in Smoke Inspection of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

***Matrons :***

*Home Nursing Service :* Miss J. Y. CHALMERS.<sup>5 6</sup>

*Sedley Nursery :* Miss R. BUXTON.<sup>5</sup>

*Young Street Nursery :* Mrs. E. E. CALLOW.<sup>5 7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> State Registered Nurse.

<sup>7</sup> Registered Sick Children's Nurse.

<sup>6</sup> State Certified Midwife.

***Nursing Staff, etc. :***

Health Visitors and School Nurses	...	...	12
Municipal Midwives	...	...	3
District Nurses	...	...	8
Nursery Nurses and assistants	...	...	15

**Chief Clerk:**

J. LAMBERT.

**Other Staff:**

<i>Clerical</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
<i>Sanitary</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Domestic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

**ASSOCIATED STAFF.*****Medical and Dental:****Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon* : G. F. WRIGHT, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S.*Part-time Orthoptist* : Miss L. BILLINGHURST, D.B.O.*Chief Dental Officer* : W. BAIRD GRANDISON, F.D.S., R.C.S.  
(Eng.), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.).*Dental Officers* : Miss M. E. C. PAGE, L.D.S.

E. BURN, L.D.S.

*Dental Attendants* : Five.***Child Guidance, etc.:****\*Director* ... H. BANISTER, PH.D.*Other Professional* ... 3 (1 part-time).*Speech Therapists* ... 3*Clerical* ... 2

\*Part-time.

# ACTS AND BYELAWS.

## 1. *Local Acts (or parts thereof) in force in the City:—*

Cambridge Improvement Act, 1790.  
 Cambridge Improvement Act, 1794.  
 Cambridge Corporation Act, 1850.  
 River Cam Navigation Act, 1851.  
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1853.  
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks (Capital) Act, 1855.  
 The Cambridge Award Act, 1856.  
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1866.  
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1871.  
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1886.  
 Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1889.  
 Cambridge University and Corporation Act, 1894.  
 Canal Tolls and Charges, No. 8 (River Cam, etc.) Order Confirmation Act, 1894.  
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1910.  
 Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1912.  
 Cambridge Corporation Act, 1922.  
 River Cam Conservancy Act, 1922.  
 Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1928.  
 Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932.

## 2. *Acts which have been adopted in the City:—*

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts II, III and IV).  
 The Private Street Works Act, 1892.  
 The Public Libraries Acts.  
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Parts II and VI with certain adaptations, and Sections 80, 81, 84, 85 and 86 of Part VII).  
 The Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 13–32, 35–44, and 51–55).

## 3. *Byelaws in force in the City include the following:—*

Noise in Markets and Streets, 1849.  
 Commons, 1851, 1880.  
 Good Rule and Government, 1900, 1906, 1920, 1922, 1915, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1948, 1949.  
 Street Collections, 1917. (Regulations).  
 Luggage and Light Porters, 1920.  
 New Streets, 1926, 1932.  
 Pleasure Grounds, 1929.  
 Houses Let in Lodgings, 1934.  
 Land Drainage, 1934.  
 Common Lodging Houses, 1935.  
 Employment of Children, 1935, 1936.  
 City Cemetery, 1936.  
 Buildings, 1939.  
 Handling and Wrapping of Food, 1950.  
 Hackney Carriages, 1952.  
 Conservancy of River Cam, 1924, 1949.  
 Slaughter-houses, 1935.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1952.

Area (acres) ... ..	10,057
Population Census, 1951 ... ..	81,463
Registrar-General's estimate at June 30th, 1952 ... ..	90,740
Number of persons per acre ... ..	9
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	22,042
Average number of persons per house ... ..	4.1
Estimated Rateable Value ... ..	£745,000
Estimated Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£2,950

## *Marriages.*

Number of Marriages ... ..	Total	606
Marriage rate (number of persons marrying per 1,000 population) ... ..		13.4

## *Births.*

Live Births	{ Legitimate 1,200 (636 males, 564 females) Illegitimate 77 (46 males, 31 females) }	Total	1,277
Birth rate (number of births per 1,000 population) ... ..			14.0
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.04) ... ..			14.6*
Still Births	{ Legitimate 25 (12 males, 13 females) Illegitimate 1 (female) ... .. }	Total	26
Still Birth rate (number of still births per 1,000 total births) ... ..			20.4

## *Deaths.*

454 males, 458 females ... ..	Total	912
Death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 population) ... ..		10.1
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.98) ... ..		9.9*

## *Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth.*

From sepsis ... ..	0
From other causes ... ..	1

## *Infant Mortality.*

Deaths of infants under 1 year	{ Legitimate ... 23 Illegitimate ... 1 }	Total	24
Infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ... ..			18.8

## *Neonatal Mortality.*

Deaths of infants in first 4 weeks of life	{ Legitimate 16 Illegitimate 1 }	Total	17
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths in first 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) ... ..			13.3

\*The comparability factor is explained in the section upon  
Vital and Mortal Statistics (p. 15).



# I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

*Topography.*—The City is situated in latitude  $52^{\circ} 12'$  N. and longitude  $0^{\circ} 7'$  E., about fifty miles north of London, on the midland side of East Anglia and in the southern part of the Fen District. The City is shaped like a very rough rectangle, about five miles from north to south and four miles from east to west. It is very low lying, the greater part being between 25 and 50 feet above sea level. In three places (near the railway station, at Trumpington and near Madingley) the ground rises above 50 feet and, on the boundary near to Girton, somewhat exceeds 75 feet. The only really high ground within the City boundary is at what may be termed the south eastern “corner” where, at the beginning of the Roman road and exactly on the city boundary, a height of 225 feet is reached.

The City stands upon clay but this is overlain by gravel in a broad belt extending roughly from south-west to north-east. Through the middle, along this line, flows the River Cam which is the main means of drainage of the City. The river enters the City at the south-west, close to the 25 foot contour and leaves at the north-eastern extremity where the boundary is a little below 25 feet. The water is analysed periodically.

*Climate.*—As part of Great Britain, Cambridge shares in the insular climate but, since it is in a comparatively flat part of the country and facing the continent, it also shares to some extent in the Continental type of climate and falls somewhere between the truly insular and the truly continental. The prevailing winds come from the south-west and the rainfall is low relative to the rest of the country. There is an average of about 22 inches a year, with the greatest fall in October and the least rain in February, although the actual number of rainy days is about the same in each of these extreme months.

The hours of sunshine amount to almost 7 per day in the middle of June and fall to less than 2 per day in December, averaging somewhat over 4 for the whole year. The relative humidity is, on the average, about 80, being at a maximum in December and January and a minimum about June.

The following list summarises the principal meteorological observations of 1952 :—

## *Rainfall :*

Total	... ..	22.09 inches.
Number of days with rain	... ..	167
Days with 0.04 inches or more	... ..	115
Days with less than 0.04 inches	... ..	52
Heaviest fall in 24 hours	... ..	1.0 inch (September 30th).



*Temperature :*

Highest temperature in screen	...	87° F. (July 6th).
Lowest temperature in screen	...	17° F. (Jan. 27th and 28th, and Nov. 25th).
Lowest grass temperature	...	11° F. (Jan. 27th and 28th and Dec. 16th).
Number of frosts ( <i>i.e.</i> , 32° F. and below) in screen	... ..	62
Number of ground frosts ( <i>i.e.</i> , 30° F. or below on grass)	... ..	108

*Miscellaneous :*

Hours of bright sunshine	...	1579
Days with fog	... ..	19
Days with thunder	... ..	16
Days with snow	... ..	22
Mean humidity at 9 a.m.	...	78%

**Industries and Communications.**—The University may be regarded as the oldest and one of the most important “industries” of the City and, apart from its members, employs directly and indirectly a considerable number of people. The University Press may also be considered one of the city’s principal industries. It is not so generally known, however, that some important trades and manufactures are sited in Cambridge, notably the production of radio and television equipment, scientific instruments, dairy equipment, cement and asphalt. Flour milling is carried on, and there are some other, smaller, industrial activities.

The city is well served by roads and railways, and there is an airport for private aviation immediately outside the boundary.

**Water Supply.**—The water supply of the City is provided by the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company, and is obtained from two deep wells (Fleam Dyke and Fulbourn) sunk in the chalk outcrop in the parish of Fulbourn some six miles East of the city.

*The Fleam Dyke Well*, with a daily yield which varies seasonally between 3.25 and 4.25 million gallons, is the main source of supply. The well is 162 ft. deep and has a water-tight lining from top to bottom. The pumps are capable of delivery at the rate of 160,000 gallons an hour. The water as piped from the well is practically sterile. Although many thousands of samples have been examined *Bacterium Coli* has never once been found in 100 C.C. Despite this fact, a small precautionary dose of chloramine (0.08 p.p.m. of chlorine and 0.03 p.p.m. of ammonia) is administered.

*The Fulbourn Well* is used only to supplement the supply when the yield of the Fleam Dyke Well is insufficient to meet the demand. It has a maximum yield of 2 million gallons a day, although the temporary pumping plant at present in use has a maximum capacity of 1.2 million gallons a day only. The well is 58 ft. deep. The chemical quality of the water is at all times excellent, but it is subject to slight intermittent bacterial pollution. Because of this the well water is given a substantial

dose of chlorine (0.5 p.p.m.) followed by a contact period of one hour before being dechlorinated and turned into supply. Bacteriological examinations which are made on every occasion that it is necessary to use the Fulbourn well water have shown that this treatment invariably produces a sterile water.

*Water Softening.*—The water as pumped from the Fleam Dyke and Fulbourn Wells has a hardness of 250 p.p.m. At Cherry Hinton the trunk mains conveying the water to the city are tapped, and one half of the total flow is passed through a base-exchange softening plant in which the whole of the hardness is removed. Subsequently the hard and softened portions of the supply are blended so that the water passing into supply has a total hardness of 125 p.p.m. only.

*Service Reservoirs.*—On high ground at the top of Lime Kiln Hill at Cherry Hinton there are three covered service reservoirs having a combined capacity of 4 million gallons. These are connected to the trunk mains from Fleam Dyke and Fulbourn and act as balancing tanks. Thus, when the demand exceeds the rate of pumping, the balance flows out of the reservoirs and, conversely, when the rate of pumping exceeds the demand the balance flows into the reservoirs.

*General.*—The population supplied by the Company is approximately 110,000, made up of about 90,000 in the city and 20,000 in rural parishes in the Chesterton Rural District. The average daily quantity supplied by the Company in the year ended 31st December, 1952, was 3,700,000 gallons. During 1952 the supply has been entirely satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity. In fact, never in the 100 years of the Company's existence has it been necessary to restrict supplies on account of water shortage or mechanical breakdown.

Samples of both raw water and that going into supply are taken regularly for both chemical and bacteriological examinations. Prolonged tests made by the Water Pollution Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have shown that the water as supplied has no plumbo-solvent properties. No contamination of the supply occurred during 1952.

Chemical and bacteriological analysis have been constant and satisfactory throughout.

*Number of Samples examined during 1952 :*

		<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
Raw water—Fleam Dyke ...	...	2	12
Raw water—Fulbourn ...	...	49	91
Treated water—Fleam Dyke ...	...	2	12
Treated water—Fulbourn ...	...	nil	91

*Number of Dwelling-houses within the City at 31st December, 1952 :*

(a) Directly supplied from tap in the house	...	23,200
(b) Supplied by standpipes	... ..	None
(c) Supplied by private wells, etc.	... ..	None

*Analysis.*—The following report on the examination of a sample drawn from the distribution system on 15th October, 1952, may be taken as typical :—

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance bright with very few mineral particles.

Colour	... ..	nil	Odour	... ..	nil
pH	... ..	7.5	Free Carbon Dioxide	...	9
Electric Conductivity	...	460	Total Solids	... ..	310
Chlorine present as Chloride	... ..	16	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	... ..	200
			Carbonate	... ..	135
Hardness : Total	...	135	Non-carbonate	... ..	0
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	6.4	Nitrite Nitrogen, less than...	... ..	0.01
Ammonical Nitrogen	...	0.007	Oxygen absorbed	...	0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.000	Residual Chlorine	...	Absent
Metals : Iron	... ..	0.04			
Other Metals	... ..	Absent			
Calcium (Ca.) :	... ..	49	Magnesium (Mg.)	...	1.3
Turbidity	... ..	Nil			
Calcium (Ca) and Magnesium (Mg) calculated as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :	...	133			

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar		1 day at 37° C.	2 days at 37° C.	3 days at 20° C.
	...	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
		<i>Present in.</i>	<i>Absent from.</i>	<i>Probable No.</i>
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	...	— ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact. coli (Type I)	...	— ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii Reaction	...	— ml	100 ml	

The water is thus excellent for drinking and for domestic and trade purposes.



## II. VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

### MARRIAGES.

There were 606 marriages in the city during 1952. The number of people marrying was, thus, 1,212, which gives a marriage rate (number of persons marrying per 1,000 of the population) of 13.4. The rate for England and Wales was 15.9.

### BIRTHS.

The following table gives particulars of the city births for 1952.

	Live Births.		Still Births.	
	Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.	Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.
Males ... ..	636	46	12	—
Females ... ..	564	31	13	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1200	77	25	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
TOTAL... ..	1277		26	
Number of males born per 100 females ... ..	115		86	
Birth rates ... ..	14.0		20.4	
Live birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.04)	14.6		—	

799 children were born in Cambridge to parents not resident in the city. These are registered in the usual way, but are not included in the above table. 34 children, whose parents are Cambridge residents, were born outside the city, and these are included in the table.

The crude live birth rate of 14.0 births per 1,000 population is lower than the rate for England and Wales (15.3), and lower than the average Cambridge rate for the last ten years (15.8).

Comparison between our birth rate and that of other towns is complicated by the fact that all towns do not have a population of the same composition. Some places attract a larger number of retired people, and so the birth rate may seem unduly low. New industrial areas may have a high proportion of young married people with a correspondingly high birth rate. The Registrar-General, therefore, calculates a comparability factor and, when this is applied to the crude birth rate, the resulting figure is what the birth rate would be if Cambridge had a theoretical standard population. When all birth rates are based upon this same standard population, comparison of one with another becomes possible and useful.

**Births in Institutions.**—The proportion of infants born in Nursing Homes and Hospitals was 77.2 per cent. of the total births, a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

The following is a summary of institutional births belonging to Cambridge :—

			Births.	Percentage of total Births.
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	36	2.8
Maternity Hospital	...	...	950	74.4

**Natural Increase of the Population.**—The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths for the last ten years :—

Year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1943	1370	923	447
1944	1426	921	505
1945	1311	862	449
1946	1540	903	637
1947	1575	917	658
1948	1364	800	564
1949	1320	956	364
1950	1322	885	439
1951	1234	929	305
<b>1952</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>365</b>

### DEATHS.

The number of deaths recorded was 912 (454 male, 458 female) a decrease of 17 compared with 1951. Cambridge residents who died away from the city are included in these figures. Strangers who died while in Cambridge are excluded.

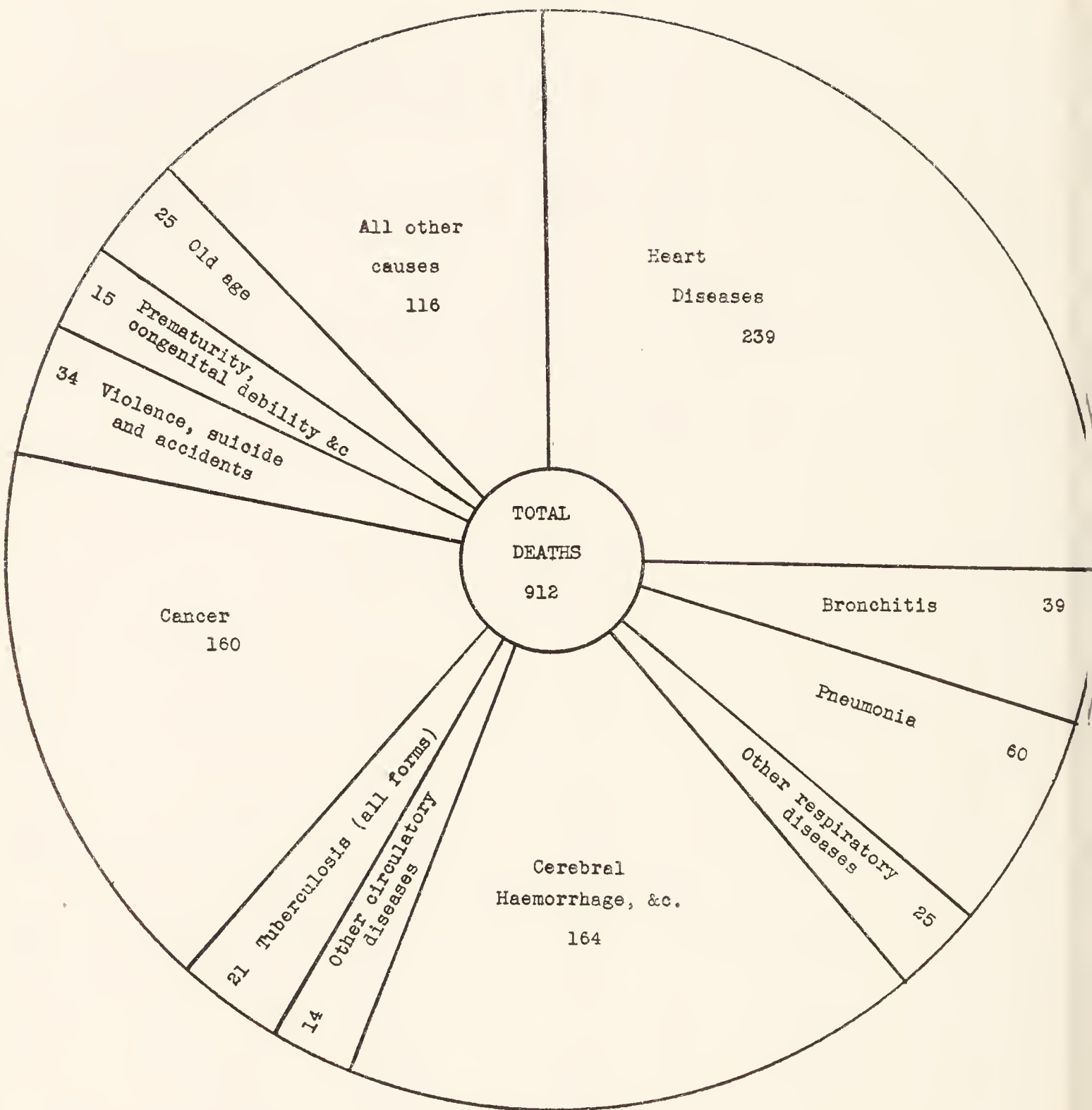
The crude death rate was 10.1 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 11.3.

As in the case of the birth rate, correction of the death rate by a comparability factor is statistically desirable. The factor in this case is 0.98 and the corrected death rate is 9.9.



### *Causes and Ages of Death during the Year 1952.*

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.
Congenital Debility, Mal- formation and P r e m a t u r e Birth... ..	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	4
Other Tuber- culous Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis ...	39	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	29
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	60	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	51
Other Respira- tory Diseases	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	16
Heart Diseases...	239	—	—	—	—	—	4	31	204
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ... ..	164	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	138
Arteriosclerosis	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Other Circula- tory Diseases	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Nephritis (acute and chronic)	21	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	12
Peptic Ulcer (gastric and duodenal) ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer ... ..	160	—	—	—	—	—	5	56	99
Diabetes ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Old Age (Senile Decay) ... ..	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Suicide ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Accidental Deaths	24	2	—	1	—	3	1	5	12
Other Causes ...	55	5	1	2	1	1	9	7	29
Totals ... ..	912	24	1	3	3	5	33	176	667



<b>Analysis of Accidental Deaths.</b>	Road Accidents ... ..	9
	Asphyxia ... ..	2
	Coal Gas Poisoning ... ..	3
	Consequent upon a Fall ... ..	6
	Drowning ... ..	3
	Burns (struck by electric train) ... ..	1
		24

<b>Analysis of Suicides.</b>	Coal Gas Poisoning ... ..	4
	Drowning ... ..	1
	Hanging ... ..	2
	Pheno-barbitone poisoning ... ..	1
	Electrocution ... ..	1
	Jumping from upstairs window ... ..	1
		10

**Deaths in Public Institutions.**—During the year there were 395 deaths of Cambridge residents in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes. This is 43.3 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Last year the percentage was 38.4.

Institution.				Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of total Deaths.
Addenbrooke's Hospital	...	...		186	20.4
Maternity Hospital, Mill Road		...		28	3.1
Chesterton Institution	...	...		78	8.6
Brookfields Hospital	...	...	...	4	0.4
Fulbourn Mental Hospital	...	...		15	1.6
Private Nursing Homes	...	...		46	5.0
Other Institutions	...	...	...	38	4.2
Total				395	43.3

**Maternal Mortality.**—There was 1 death during the year.

The number of deaths of mothers from sepsis, and from other puerperal conditions for the past ten years was 0 from sepsis and 8 from all other conditions.

The death rate from puerperal sepsis for the same period has been *nil*, and from other puerperal conditions 0.54 per 1,000 births.

**Infant Mortality.**—By infant mortality is meant the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age. This was 24 in 1952, 1 being illegitimate.

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births. The rate was 18.8 in 1952. The rate for England and Wales was 27.6, the lowest ever recorded for these countries as a whole.

The Infant Mortality rate is a delicate index of the general healthiness of a community, since infants have a more tenuous grasp of life than older persons, and so tend to be more readily killed by disease and by poor environment. The following table shows the decline in the infant mortality rate during this century.

Year.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate.*	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales.*
1900	128	132	21.9	154
1910	61	76	12.0	105
1920	50	41	8.8	80
1930	31	40	4.6	60
1940	34	38	3.6	55
1941	40	39	4.5	59
1942	47	40	5.4	49
1943	53	39	5.7	49
1944	77	54	8.3	46
1945	55	42	6.4	46
1946	53	34	5.8	43
1947	48	30	5.2	41
1948	33	24	4.1	34
1949	34	25	3.6	32
1950	26	19	2.9	29
1951	22	18	2.4	30
1952	24	19	2.6	28

\* These figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number and so may not quite agree with statements elsewhere in this Report.



*Net Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 Year.*

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Gastro Enteritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Neo-natal Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accidental Asphyxia	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Atelectasis...	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Congenital Heart Disease and Malformations ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Premature Birth ...	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Other Causes ...	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Totals... ..	16	1	-	-	17	2	2	1	2	24

***Neo-natal Mortality.***—The decline in infant deaths shows that they are preventable in great measure, but there is a “hard core” due to causes which are, probably, irremovable. Various kinds of congenital abnormality and prematurity of birth are examples of such causes of death. These causes operate very early in life, in the first week or fortnight as a rule. It will be seen from the preceding table that 17 out of the 24 infant deaths occurred in the first month, and this may be expressed as a neo-natal mortality rate of 13.3 (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births).



### III. INFECTIOUS DISEASE

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Under 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 and over.	Total.
Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	4	34	36	10	7	—	95
<i>Acute Poliomyelitis :—</i>									
Paralytic ...	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	7
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	25	37	—	62
Pneumonia ...	—	—	2	1	1	1	4	9	18
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	12	18
Dysentery ...	—	1	1	1	—	3	6	—	12
Food Poisoning ...	3	4	2	8	9	138	70	76	310
Measles ...	13	75	143	141	6	7	3	—	388
Whooping Cough...	21	44	62	39	—	2	2	—	170
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

Members of the Sanitary Division made 444 visits to houses, schools and places of work, investigating infectious disease and other conditions. This was additional to visits by medical officers and the school nurse. (See Section V of this report.)

**DIPHTHERIA.**

There were no cases of diphtheria during the year.

**Immunisation.**—During the year 1211 children were immunised against diphtheria, and 1527 were given a reinforcing injection. The number of primary immunisations is 296 more than in 1951, when 915 children were treated.

The following table shows the number of children under 14 (and the number in each year of age) who had been immunised (at some time in their lives) up to December 31st, 1952.

under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.
118	836	920	1041	978	1094	992	966	1174	970	738	710	659	782	716	12694

**MEASLES.**

The incidence of measles began to rise in August, 1952, as the periodic outbreak began. Most of the 388 cases notified during 1952 occurred during this outbreak, which continued into 1953. (About 200 cases are notified in a "normal" year, with no epidemic.) Measles dies away when there are no longer many susceptible children left unattacked, and twenty to twenty-two months have to elapse before there are, again, enough new potential victims. The disease then breaks out once more.

**FOOD POISONING.**

310 cases of food poisoning occurred during the year : 25 single, unconnected cases and 1 outbreak of 285 cases. The outbreak was amongst the patients and staff of Addenbrooke's Hospital. The degree of illness was slight in most cases and, indeed, many of the cases notified were persons without symptoms, in whom the germ (*salmonella typhimurium*) was discovered during widespread investigations. There were no deaths.

The origin of this outbreak could not be definitely established, but the hospital authorities were advised upon a number of ways of improving general hygiene and so the disease was gradually eliminated.

### **PUERPERAL PYREXIA.**

The notifications of puerperal pyrexia (62) show a considerable increase over 12 to 18 that had come to be regarded as normal. This is because new regulations came into force during 1951, altering the definition of puerperal pyrexia for notification purposes so that, now, many cases of raised temperature following childbirth are notified that previously were not.

### **TUBERCULOSIS.**

The number of cases notified during the year was 142, the pulmonary cases numbered 120 and the non-pulmonary 22. Twenty-one deaths during the year were attributed to tuberculosis, of which 20 were of the lungs.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the end of 1952 was 921, of whom 494 were males and 427 females. The pulmonary cases numbered 738 (414 males and 324 females), and the non-pulmonary 183 (80 males and 103 females). Provision of treatment is a responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

### **SCABIES.**

64 persons attended at the treatment centre, Auckland Road, and they made 143 attendances.

### **DISINFECTION.**

During the year 201 rooms were disinfected in private houses, chiefly following infectious disease. Clothing, bedding and other articles are treated in the steam disinfector at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.



## IV. SANITARY SERVICES

(The Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.)

### INTRODUCTION.

Under the terms of my appointment I have to report each year on the details of sanitary administration in the area, and this is my fifth report.

Recent ministerial pronouncements have emphasised the need for getting rid of bad houses in the central areas of our towns and cities. Good farming land should not be used for building. Cambridge, in some of its inner areas, has old and unhealthy dwellings, badly laid out, with here and there derelict sites. This is a challenge to civic spirit. If vision is allied to good sense and economy there is no reason why these parts of Cambridge should not be redeemed and made worthy of a city which lays claim to so much architectural and scenic beauty. A welcome start has been made in the proposal to put old people's dwellings on the site in Northampton Street which has lain unsightly and derelict for so long.

In the section of the report dealing with milk and disease I have shown how joint action by the Health and Veterinary Officers has prevented the spread of tuberculosis from milk. These cases also emphasise the need for strict control of pasteurising plants. The interest of the Health Committee in this matter is now well known. (See the notes and figures on the sale of milk under special names.)

An indirect comment on the same subject can be seen in the figures for disease found during meat inspection at the slaughter-houses. About 32,000 animals (including horses) passed through our hands during the year. 19.6% of cows, roughly one in every five, were affected with tuberculosis in some form. Happily, this figure appears to be falling, but it is still disturbing.

I am grateful to the members of the Health Committee for the keen interest they take in the work of the Inspectors. Thanks are also due to the Chairman of the Housing Committee (Alderman H. Langdon), and of the Markets Committee (Alderman S. T. Bull) for the consideration they always give to my reports on matters relating to markets and the abattoir, and to those concerning housing management and the selection of tenants.

DANIEL W. BOTTOM,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

*March 20th, 1953.*

## HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

### Inspection of the District.

The following list sets out in detail the number of inspections made. The majority arose from complaints made by tenants.

#### ***1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.***

Under the Public Health and Housing Acts a total of 2,482 were inspected and 5,505 inspections were required in connection with repairs.

Of the above number, 959 were recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932, with 2,160 inspections made.

37 houses were found to be dangerous or totally unfit for human habitation. 179 were unfit for habitation owing to certain defects.

#### ***2. Remedy of Defects.***

231 houses were dealt with by informal action.

#### ***3. Action under Statutory Powers.***

- (a) The Council found it necessary to serve 26 notices during the year under the Housing Act, 1936.

In connection with these notices and others outstanding from the previous year, 16 dwelling houses were repaired by the owners, and in 8 cases where the owners failed to comply the Council carried out the work and recovered the cost.

- (b) Under the powers given in the Public Health Acts, the Council served 4 notices requiring defects or nuisances to be remedied at dwelling houses. In connection with these notices and others outstanding from last year, defects were remedied at 9 houses by the owners.

- (c) In 6 cases the Council made demolition orders under powers given by Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. In connection with these, or orders which had been made previously, 25 houses were pulled down. The sites of these demolished houses remain, of course, the property of the owners.

In 5 cases the Council accepted undertakings from owners that the premises would cease to be used for human habitation.

- (d) Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, the Council has power to close tenements or underground rooms or parts of dwellings, but no action of this kind was taken during 1952.



**Houses Demolished after Action by the Council.**

Prior to the year	1930	...	...	18
During the year	1930	...	...	3
„ „ „	1931	...	...	14
„ „ „	1932	...	...	29
„ „ „	1933	...	...	25
„ „ „	1934	...	...	17
„ „ „	1935	...	...	25
„ „ „	1936	...	...	96
„ „ „	1937	...	...	42
„ „ „	1938	...	...	56
„ „ „	1939	...	...	131
„ „ „	1940	...	...	16
„ „ „	1941	...	...	4
„ „ „	1942	...	...	12
„ „ „	1943	...	...	1
„ „ „	1944	...	...	3
„ „ „	1945	...	...	—
„ „ „	1946	...	...	5
„ „ „	1947	...	...	—
„ „ „	1948	...	...	3
„ „ „	1949	...	...	4
„ „ „	1950	...	...	7
„ „ „	1951	...	...	11
„ „ „	1952	...	...	25
Total				547

### **Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.**

The following is a summary of the present position in Cambridge regarding single unfit properties and those situated in clearance areas :—

Since the war no new clearance areas have been embarked upon. Of the three areas proceeded with before the war, Cambridge Place has been cleared. The Saxon Street, Doric Street, Gothic Street area has been partly cleared, but a substantial number of houses have remained in use because of the war emergency. From time to time the Council have carried out repairs to keep these houses habitable, but the Public Health Committee have expressed their view that the area should be cleared as soon as circumstances permit.

The Park Street area has been partly cleared, leaving a few houses still inhabited. At the time of writing the demolition of 14 Clement Place has been nearly completed, and 45/46 Park Street vacated, and instructions given to the owners to demolish.

Of the individual houses condemned before the war in various parts of the city, nine remain inhabited.

### **Comprehensive Redevelopment Area.**

Under the Planning Acts it became the duty of the Planning Authority, *i.e.*, the County Council, to consider areas which should be redeveloped as a whole because of conditions of bad lay-out and obsolete development.

The Planning Authority chose an area of about 10 acres south-east of East Road and 2 acres on the north side. Within the area there are 240 dwellings, a number of business properties, areas of vacant land, and sites of derelict properties. About 50% of the dwellings are regarded as “no life” type.

The City Council agreed in principle to the inclusion of this area within the plan, and the matter was considered in detail at the Public Enquiry held in October/November, 1952. The decision of the Minister is awaited.

### New Houses.

Houses erected by the Local Authority and private enterprise since the 31st December, 1921 :—

	Erected by the Local Authority.	Erected by Others.	Total.
1922	97	38	135
1923	30	86	116
1924	68	82	150
1925	133	144	277
1926	154	115	269
1927	120	166	286
1928	282	191	473
1929	97	210	307
1930	196	137	333
1931	264	121	385
1932	180	164	344
1933	178	300	478
1934	214	385	599
1935	68	585	653
1936	83	466	549
1937	68	460	528
1938	180	459	639
1939	182	268	450
1940	<i>Nil</i>	174	174
1941	<i>Nil</i>	24	24
1942	<i>Nil</i>	6	6
1943	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
1944	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
1945	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
1946	58	34	92
1947	223	53	276
1948	447	58	505
1949	415	55	470
1950	415	49	464
1951	348	53	401
1952	415	41	456
Totals	4915	4924	9839

### Inside Water Supply and Sinks.

Under the policy instituted by the Council in 1947 regarding houses found to be without inside water supply and sinks, a further five have been dealt with during the year. Houses still without these facilities are mainly in clearance or redevelopment areas.

### Rent Restrictions Acts, 1920–1939.

Under these Acts a tenant may, in certain circumstances, apply to the Sanitary Authority for a certificate to the effect that his house is not in a reasonable state of repair. One application was received during the year but was withdrawn on repairs being executed.

### Overcrowding.

A number of cases of overcrowding have come to the notice of the sanitary officers during the year, and in some cases were dealt with in co-operation with the Housing Department. The general problem, however, remains and will only diminish as more new houses become available.

## GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

### Description of Work carried out following inspections.

#### *Houses:*

Provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	1
New floors laid	...	...	...	...	10
Floors repaired or ventilated	...	...	...	...	21
Roofs, gutters and downspouts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	198
Doors, sashes, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	76
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	76
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	5
Internal water supply provided	...	...	...	...	7
Fittings, cisterns, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Pavements of yards relaid with impervious material	...	...	...	...	10
Stoves and wash coppers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	19



**Drains :**

Premises connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	3
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Waste pipes of sinks, etc., trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains and fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Smoke tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	35
Water tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	128

**Water Closets :**

New W.C.'s built	...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. structures rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fittings repaired, replacements, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	21

**Miscellaneous :**

Dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nuisances from ditches abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	7

**Rechargeable Works on Drainage.**

During the year a certain amount of work involving the clearing, repair or relaying of drains of private premises has been undertaken as a duty of the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936. Many buildings have drains which are connected to those of adjoining properties. When this type of drain becomes blocked the Council must clear it and, subject to proper representation, recover the cost from the various owners.

During the year work of this kind has been undertaken through the City Surveyor in 28 cases which involved 145 properties.

**Smoke Abatement.**

Complaints are received from time to time about nuisances from smoke and grit from the chimneys of laundries, small factories and other premises.

104 special observations were made regarding the emission of black smoke, and reports were made to the Public Health Committee on a number of occasions. The department maintains touch with the Ministry of Fuel and Power, and in some cases stoking demonstrations have been arranged and boilers and other appliances tested.

The main causes of smoke nuisance are :

- (a) Old and inefficient boilers.
- (b) Unsuitable fuel or irregular supplies of the right type of coal.
- (c) Bad stoking.

A number of warnings were given during the year but legal action was not undertaken.



### Disinfestation.

Arising out of inspections or complaints, 27 Council, 22 requisitioned or temporary dwellings, and 73 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and were all treated. Where necessary, bedding and furnishings were steam disinfected or destroyed.

The insecticides used were preparations containing 5 per cent D.D.T. used in a hand or mechanical sprayer.

The department has continued to advise householders and tradespeople on how to rid their premises of insect pests.

## THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

### Food Sampling.

Under the Food and Drugs Acts and the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925–1940, 294 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year.

The table gives comparative figures since 1940.

Year.	Number.	Not Genuine.	Percentage not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1940	311	12	3.8	0	0
1941	303	12	3.9	3	3
1942	298	16	5.3	3	2
1943	273	15	5.3	2	1
1944	284	17	5.9	2	1
1945	286	11	3.8	0	0
1946	264	17	6.4	0	0
1947	161	2	1.2	1	1
1948	222	28	12.6	2	2
1949	210	22	10.4	0	0
1950	193	22	11.4	1	1
1951	273	37	13.6	—	—
1952	294	41	13.9	1	1

The following table shows the number and character of the samples in 1952 :—

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Milk (Informal) ... ..	146	117	29
Milk (Formal) ... ..	4	1	3
Ice Cream ... ..	8	8	—
Ground Almonds ... ..	4	4	—
Aspirin ... ..	7	7	—
Camphorated Oil (Informal) ...	11	8	3
Camphorated Oil (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Cheese Spread ... ..	6	2	4
Sausage Rolls ... ..	3	3	—
Pork Sausages ... ..	3	2	1
Pork Sausage Meat (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Beef Sausages ... ..	1	1	—
Ham (Cooked) ... ..	1	—	1
Chocolate Roll ... ..	1	1	—
Cherries (Tinned) ... ..	2	2	—
Tincture of Iodine ... ..	4	4	—
Dried Parsley ... ..	5	5	—
Chocolate Laxative ... ..	1	1	—
Cochineal ... ..	1	1	—
Dried Mint ... ..	1	1	—
Dates ... ..	1	1	—
Saccharine Tablets ... ..	1	1	—
Mincemeat ... ..	1	1	—
Dried Milk ... ..	2	2	—
Glaze Cherries ... ..	1	1	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream ...	1	1	—
Prunes ... ..	4	4	—
Sauce ... ..	4	4	—
Linseed ... ..	1	1	—
Orangeade ... ..	2	2	—
Carried forward ...	229	188	41

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Brought forward ...	229	188	41
Fruitade ... ..	1	1	—
Ginger Beer ... ..	1	1	—
Pineapple Juice ... ..	1	1	—
Pineapple Drink ... ..	1	1	—
Lemonade ... ..	1	1	—
Dry Ginger Ale ... ..	1	1	—
Sparkling Orange ... ..	1	1	—
Limeade ... ..	1	1	—
Bread ... ..	9	9	—
Fish Paste ... ..	5	5	—
Meat Paste ... ..	5	5	—
Curry Powder ... ..	6	6	—
White Pepper ... ..	6	6	—
Ground Ginger ... ..	4	4	—
Formalin... ..	1	1	—
Boric Acid Ointment ... ..	2	2	—
Hydrogen Peroxide ... ..	1	1	—
Zinc Ointment ... ..	2	2	—
Custard Powder... ..	4	4	—
Cake and Pudding Mixture ... ..	2	2	—
Pudding Mixture ... ..	2	2	—
Cake Flour Mixture ... ..	1	1	—
Black Currant Jam ... ..	1	1	—
Apples ... ..	1	1	—
Minced Beef Loaf ... ..	1	1	—
Bread Roll ... ..	1	1	—
Mace ... ..	1	1	—
French Mustard... ..	1	1	—
Grape Juice ... ..	1	1	—
	<u>294</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>41</u>

**Comments upon Food and Drugs Sampling.**—In some cases milk was below the minimum standard for fat which is 3%. The farmers were warned. Channel Isles milk, *i.e.*, milk from the Jersey or Guernsey breeds, should not be sold as such unless it has 4% fat. In some cases farmers sought the advice of the Agricultural Advisory Service.

Added water was found in a sample of milk taken from a retailer in the city. A formal sample taken next day proved to be genuine.

Following complaints and informal sampling, water was found in three churns of milk which were sampled as received at a dairy in the city. In co-operation with the Sampling Officer for Norfolk, in whose area the milk had been produced, proceedings were taken resulting in the farmer being fined £5 and £10 11s. 6d. costs.

A sample of camphorated oil was found to be deficient, but a formal sample proved to be genuine. Inquiries were pursued through the wholesaler and further samples were taken and were up to standard.

Six samples of cheese spread were taken and the Analyst described four of them as having excessive water. There were no harmful ingredients, and there did not appear to be any statutory basis for taking the matter further.

A sample of pork sausages was found to be deficient in meat, but the formal sample proved to be genuine.

The ham reported in the list as being unsatisfactory was a sample taken following a complaint from a hospital. The ham was found to be carrying a flavour of almonds. The matter was rectified by the supplier.

### **Milk Distribution.**

The supervision of milk production on the farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, and during the year co-operation with the local officers has continued, and with the Milk Board which is concerned with the marketing of milk. Certain contacts made through the Secretary of the County Farmers' Union have also been welcomed.

The supervision of handling, processing and distribution lies with the local authority. Names of all distributors and particulars of the dairies are kept in registers. Several changes have occurred in dairymen's businesses, and at the end of the year there were 31 dairies on the register and 35 distributors.

From tables which follow it will be seen that the sampling and examination of milk has been done on a large scale by the sanitary officers. Reports are also received from other areas to which milk processed in Cambridge is distributed.



***Sale of Milk Under Special Designations.***—Since October 1st, 1949, milk may be sold under the following grades or designations :—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Short Explanations.</i>
Tuberculin Tested.	Milk from cows which have passed a tuberculin test and a routine clinical examination. The milk must pass certain laboratory tests.
Accredited.	Milk from cows which have passed a clinical examination. The milk must pass certain tests.
Pasteurised.	Milk which has been treated by heat (to destroy harmful organisms) by an approved process. The milk must satisfy certain tests.
Sterilised.	Milk which has been heated to a high temperature. It must satisfy a laboratory test.

Certain designations may be combined. For instance, Tuberculin Tested milk may be pasteurised, but if so the bottle must be marked to this effect.

Channel Isles milk, *i.e.*, that given by Jersey or Guernsey cattle, may be sold as a special grade. It is appreciated because of its richness in fat.

All dairymen who pasteurise milk, or who sell milk of special grades, have to be licensed by the local authority, who require to be satisfied regarding methods of processing and bottling and of satisfactory tests.

At the end of 1952 the following licences were in force :—

	<i>Number.</i>
Pasteuriser                   ...       ...       ...       ...       ...	7
Dealer in pasteurised milk                   ...       ...       ...	18
Dealer in Tuberculin Tested milk                   ...       ...	24
Dealer in Accredited milk                   ...       ...       ...	2
Dealer in Sterilised Milk ...       ...       ...       ...	1

In one case the Council proposed to cancel a pasteuriser's licence. The firm in question stopped using their plant and arranged for their milk to be pasteurised by another firm. The question of reconditioning their plant, or replacing it with new, remains under consideration.

Four hundred and eighty-one samples of Designated milk were examined with the results given below :—

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples Tested.	Appropriate Test.	No. of Samples.	
			Passed.	Failed.
Pasteurised	233	Phosphatase	192	41
		Methylene Blue	197	2
Sterilised	13	Turbidity	13	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	134	Phosphatase	128	6
		Methylene Blue	113	—
Tuberculin Tested	101	Methylene Blue	87	14
Accredited	Nil	Methylene Blue	Nil	
		Coliform	Nil	

The methylene blue test may be described as a cleanliness or keeping quality test. It will be seen from the figures above that it was not used in all cases. One reason for this is that high atmospheric temperatures interfere with the test.

The greater part of the milk sold in Cambridge is pasteurised. It is, therefore, an advantage to have a test like the phosphatase test which shows if milk has been properly pasteurised. It is very sensitive and reliable. Last year the percentage of failures was 7.1%. This year it has increased to 10.1%. This is largely accounted for by the failures of the plant already mentioned which has gone out of use.

### ***Milk and Disease.***

*Tuberculosis.*—Twenty-seven samples of ungraded and four of graded milk were submitted to the Biological Test for the tubercle bacillus, which was found in one sample.

The table shows the results of the examination of samples over the last twenty years :—

Year.		No. of Samples.		No. Infected.		Percentage.
1932	...	45	...	2	...	4.4
1933	...	42	...	3	...	7.1
1934	...	40	...	5	...	12.5
1935	...	83	...	13	...	15.6
1936	...	85	...	11	...	12.9
1937	...	87	...	12	...	13.8
1938	...	89	...	1	...	1.1
1939	...	87	...	6	...	6.9
1940	...	86	...	3	...	3.4
1941	...	86	...	1	...	1.2
1942	...	100	...	2	...	2.0
1943	...	100	...	2	...	2.0
1944	...	100	...	2	...	2.0
1945	...	36	...	0	...	0.0
1946	...	38	...	2	...	5.2
1947	...	14	...	0	...	0.0
1948	...	23	...	0	...	0.0
1949	...	12	...	1	...	8.3
1950	...	26	...	2	...	7.7
1951	...	14	...	0	...	0.0
1952	...	31	...	1	...	3.2

The sample of milk mentioned above, found to be affected with tuberculosis, came from a supplier who kept his own cows. He was requested by the Medical Officer of Health to have all his milk pasteurised, and this he did without delay.

On being notified, the Ministry of Agriculture veterinary surgeons examined the herd and found a cow affected with tuberculosis. This was sent to the slaughter-house and found on post-mortem examination to be a case of generalised tuberculosis. In due course the herd was certified free from tuberculosis.

In addition to this case, three cows were received at the slaughter-house under the orders of the veterinary surgeons following examinations for tuberculosis.



### Ice Cream.

**Cleanliness and Bacteriological Purity.**—Ice Cream, like milk, is a food which is easily contaminated, and there are regulations, which came into force in 1947, which require the ice cream mix to be heated to a specified temperature for a given time. In other words, it has to be pasteurised so that harmful bacteria may be killed or be prevented from multiplying. The heated mix must then be cooled to a certain temperature, and during storage must be kept below regulation temperatures. Apart from these safeguards it is necessary for a high standard of cleanliness to be maintained throughout the whole process, and experience has shown that this can only be achieved by systematic and regular cleansing of all machines, pipe-lines, valves, etc.

Apart from visual inspection and microscopical examination, it is possible to use the bacteriological examination of ice cream to indicate its standard of cleanliness and purity.

During the year 50 samples were taken with the following results (graded according to Ministry of Health suggestions) :—

Grade 1 (Satisfactory)	...	...	...	...	29
Grade 2 (Fair)	...	...	...	...	8
Grade 3 (Unsatisfactory)	...	...	...	...	8
Grade 4 (Very Unsatisfactory)	...	...	...	...	0
Tests interfered with by weather	...	...	...	...	5

**Quality.**—In 1951 a standard for ice cream quality came into force, the minimum requirements being 5% fat, 10% sugar, and 7½% milk solids other than fat. This standard was modified as from July, 1952, and the following is now the minimum standard :—

4% fat, 10% sugar and 5% milk solids other than fat. The Ministry of Food announced at the time that the new standard had been introduced in order to avoid a reduction in the supply of ice cream in view of the current shortage of milk powder and fats.

Eight samples were taken during the year and were up to standard.

### Food Premises.

The City Council has certain powers of registration and control of food premises other than those already mentioned in the section on milk.

The law deals with cleanliness, structural repair, washing accommodation, sanitation and other matters.

Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act the following premises are registered :—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sale only of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	179
Preparation and manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled, or Preserved Food intended for sale (including Fried Fish)	...	...	...	...	...	99



New applications were received and dealt with as shown :—

	<i>Applications for Registration.</i>	<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Not Granted.</i>	<i>Withdrawn.</i>	<i>Deferred.</i>
Sale only of Ice Cream ... ..	23	21	—	1	1
Sale and Manufacture of Ice Cream ...	—	—	—	—	—
Preparation and Manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food intended for sale ...	1	1	—	—	—

**Inspection.**—During the year 1,057 visits were made to food premises. In 9 cases defects were remedied.

**Bakehouses.**—Thirty bakehouses were in use during 1952, some of which are in connection with restaurants. Sixty-two visits were made.

**Restaurants and Hotels.**—There are about 91 restaurants known to the department and a large number of visits have been made to these premises. Some have been routine inspections arranged by the inspectors in their year's work, other visits have been made at various times during the day or evening. From time to time enquiries regarding infectious disease connected with employees are made and suitable precautions taken.

**New Bye-laws.**—The Council adopted new bye-laws relating to cleanliness in the handling, wrapping, delivery and sale of food. They came into force on June 26th, 1950, and give added powers to the local authority, except in matters like milk and dairies and meat, which are already covered by law. A number of matters have been taken up with traders, and it was not found necessary to bring legal proceedings.

### Inspection of Meat.

The Sanitary division is concerned with the routine post-mortem inspection of animals at slaughter-houses. The inspectors attend several times daily at the various centres and at other times as necessary.

All animals intended for human consumption are inspected, and the numbers are shown in the tables which follow. Cattle, calves, sheep and pigs amounted to 28,652. The figure for 1939, before rationing and food control, was 27,857.

Slaughtering arrangements passed into the control of the Ministry of Food in the early part of the recent war under the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Orders, and three slaughter-houses in the city are at present adapted for this purpose, and are licensed annually by the Council. They are :—

East Road	...	...	Messrs. Winton-Smith, Ltd.
Sleaford Street	...	...	The Cambridge Co-operative Society, Ltd.
Newmarket Road	...	...	Exors. of J. Speechley.

One other private slaughter-house is licensed.

The facilities made available at the Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at the University Department of Pathology are in constant use by the Inspectors in post-mortem examination of carcasses and organs.

1,924 visits were made to slaughter-houses for meat inspection and other purposes.

The present adapted slaughter-houses were not intended for the use to which they have been put, during the years of the emergency, and the need for a central abattoir, economically planned as a unit suitable for the locality, is most urgent on public health and other grounds.

***Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.***—One slaughterman's licence was granted during the year. There are 29 licences in force, 28 having been renewed at the end of 1951. They are of three years' duration.

***Horseflesh.***—A slaughter-house in Coldham's Lane is licensed annually for the slaughter of horses for human consumption. The premises are of good design and well kept. A large refrigerated store forms part of the premises.

3,623 horses were slaughtered during 1952. The amount of meat or organs condemned because of disease was very small.

***Knacker's Yard.***—There is one licensed knacker's yard in the area. The business is very well conducted.

***Meat and Disease Statistics and Analyses.***—The following figures show the number of animals inspected :—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	5643
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	1197
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	2303
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	13372
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	6137
Total						28652
Goats	22.					

The following table shows the weight of meat condemned :—

		Tons.	Cwts.
Beef	...	46	10
Mutton	...	2	8
Pork	...	7	15
Veal	...	—	9
Total	...	57	2

This table shows the percentage of carcasses, whole or in part, condemned, showing separate figures for Tuberculosis only, and in the upper part of the table for all diseases except Tuberculosis :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	5643	1197	2303	13372	6137
Number inspected ...	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	3	10	7	18	54
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	1484	272	8	749	291
Percentage of the n u m b e r in- spected affected with disease o t h e r t h a n Tuberculosis ...	26.35	23.6	0.65	5.7	5.6
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	17	24	1	—	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	426	211	4	—	143
Percentage of the n u m b e r in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis ...	7.9	19.6	0.22	—	2.5

The following are the figures for recent years of cattle affected with tuberculosis :—

	Cattle (except Cows).	Cows.
1945	11.23%	29.54%
1946	13.99%	23.54%
1947	14.30%	31.07%
1948	14.11%	33.16%
1949	11. 3%	30. 5%
1950	11. 7%	26. 6%
1951	9. 4%	19. 1%
1952	7. 9%	19. 6%

Figures for another common disease, known as liver fluke, were as follows :—

	Cattle.	Cows only.
1949	15.5%	18.3%
1950	24.4%	16.1%
1951	20.7%	13.0%
1952	20.6%	12.1%

The figures for cysticercus bovis, a parasitic disease affecting animals and human beings were as follows :—

	Cattle.	Cows only.
1949	11 cases.	
1950	28 cases.	7 cases.
1951	24 „	6 „
1952	41 „	2 „

### Inspection of Foods other than Meat.

#### List of Foods condemned:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.
Bacon ... ..	—	1	0
Ham ... ..	—	—	3
Cheese ... ..	—	5	3
Christmas Puddings ...	—	—	1
Sausages ... ..	—	3	0
Dehydrated Potatoes ...	—	1	0
Sultanas ... ..	—	—	2
Confectionery ... ..	—	—	2
Stewing Steak ... ..	—	—	2
Flour ... ..	—	—	2
Rice ... ..	—	2	1
Prunes ... ..	—	9	0
Vermicilli ... ..	—	1	0
Venison ... ..	—	1	0
Currants ... ..	—	—	1
Dates ... ..	—	—	2
Raisins ... ..	—	—	2
Dried Milk Powder ...	—	—	1
Sausage Meat ... ..	—	—	1



Cereals ... ..	36	packets
Sweet Sponges ... ..	36	
Orange Squash ... ..	20	bottles
Pickles ... ..	72	jars
Meat Pies ... ..	356	
Sauce ... ..	25	bottles
Salad Cream ... ..	765	bottles
Chocolate Malt ... ..	792	tins
" Delicaf " ... ..	360	tins
Sponge Mixture ... ..	1011	packets
Malted Milk ... ..	396	drums
Chocolate Cup ... ..	132	drums
Cake Flour ... ..	121	packets
Pudding Mixture ... ..	648	packets
Fish Cakes ... ..	180	
Fruit Pectin ... ..	216	bottles
Bisto ... ..	50	packets
Faggots ... ..	120	
Synthetic Cream ... ..	20	gallons
Apple Puree ... ..	327	tins
Sandwich Spread ... ..	243	jars
Coconut Macaroons ... ..	169	packets

*Tinned Foods.*

Meat	Jam
Milk	Vegetables
Fish	Soup
Fruit	
Total number of tins—8,678	

*Smaller quantities of the following were also dealt with :—*

Black Molasses	Gravy Browning	Mincemeat
Figs	Coffee	Patent Barley
Orange Juice	Dried Beans	Dried Peas
Apple Squash	Crab Paste	Meat Paste
Syrup	" Ice Flow "	Strained Baby Food
Mushrooms	Semolina	Marmite
Tapioca	Margarine	Veal Loaf
Biscuits	Sweet Corn	Pineapple Juice
Spaghetti	Rusks	Bournvita
Horseradish	Wet Fish	Jellied Veal
Bloaters	Mackerel	Imported Liver
Ox Kidney and Suet	Cheese Spread	Creamola
Butter	Tea	Danish Chickens
Junket	Grape Fruit Juice	Cocoa
Suet	Crabs	Chocolate Tea Cakes
Lemon Barley	Swiss Rolls	Whelks
Egg Yellow Colour		

## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Under the Factory Acts the City Council is concerned with heating, ventilation and cleanliness and with sanitary conveniences. Routine visits are made by the Sanitary Inspectors and registers are kept of all factories. In connection with infectious disease or other matters lists of outworkers are kept and their houses or workrooms visited from time to time. Two hundred and fifty-seven persons were on the outworkers' lists for 1952.

There are 497 factories on the register, divided into 408 power factories and 89 without mechanical power.

338 visits were made during the year. Notices regarding defects were served in ten cases, other matters being dealt with informally. Defects included want of cleanliness and unsuitable or insufficient sanitary accommodation.

The following tables, which are in the form required by the Minister of Labour and National Service, give particulars of the administration of the Factories Acts in this area.

### *1.—Inspections for the Purposes of Provisions as to Health.*

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	248	10	—
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	90	—	—
*Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises) ... ..	3	—	—
Total ...	341	10	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

## 2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ...	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperatures (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) {	insufficient	6	—	—
	unsuitable	9	—	—
	not separate for sexes	1	—	—
Other Offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937) ...	1	—	1	—
Total ...	20	19	1	—

## 3.—Home Work.

### List of Out-Workers (Part VIII, Section 110).

List received from employers.	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.	
Wearing Apparel :—	Total Lists.	Out-Workers.	Lists.	Out-Workers.
(1) Making, etc ...	58	27	1	5
Addresses of Out-workers {	Received from other Councils ...	—	2	2
	Forwarded to other Councils ...	—	5	34
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)		—		—
No. of inspections of Out-workers' Premises ...		50		—
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 111) ...		—		
Out-work in infected Premises (Sec. 111) ...		—		

4.—Registered Factories.

Factories on the Register (Section 8) at the end of the year ... 497

5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :

Class.						Number.				
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 128) ... ..										6
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 3) ... ..						{	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...		-	
							Reports of action sent to H.M. Inspector ...		-	
Others ... ..									-	

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There were four registered Common Lodging Houses in the city in 1952 as follows :—

“ The Horse & Jockey,” East Road	...	...	7	Lodgers.
“ The George IVth,” East Road	...	...	14	„
“ The Church Army Hostel,” Willow Walk	...	...	37	„
“ The White Ribbon Hotel,” East Road	...	...	37	„
Total			95	

Fifteen routine visits were made during the year. Conditions were satisfactory on the whole.

CARAVANS.

Under the Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932, the following sites are approved :—

Adjoining 132 Scotland Road	...	...	12	Caravans
Belonging to Mrs. Harris, Coldham’s Lane	...	...	12	„
Fen Road, Chesterton	...	...	12	„

During the year the demand for caravan sites continued. No further sites were approved under the Act, but the Council raised no objection to the use of a number of sites for limited periods, and at the end of the year there were 16 such sites occupied by 35 caravans.



## **RAG FLOCK ACTS.**

During the year visits were made to upholsterers' premises and no further action under the Acts was necessary.

## **PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.**

Under the Public Health Act, a number of inspections were made of places of entertainment such as theatres, cinemas and other premises in connection with ventilation, cleanliness and sanitary accommodation.

## **RAT DESTRUCTION.**

The Council provides a free service for householders. Business premises are charged a flat rate of 5/- per hour. The service is in great demand, particularly on the west side of Cambridge where houses have large gardens and many people keep chickens or pets. In the business areas a number of firms have their premises dealt with by contract with private firms. From time to time, under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors, the ratcatchers make investigations in blocks of properties, but our experience has been that the presence of rats in large numbers in Cambridge is not common.

The Inspectors have dealt with a number of properties said to have been rat infested for many years. On investigation, defects were found in the house drains. When these were taken up and relaid the trouble ceased. The potential danger to health from rats frequenting drains and passing into houses or food premises can readily be appreciated.

As a routine measure, sewers throughout the city are test-baited once a year, about 320 points being used. Areas found to be affected are poison-baited twice a year, or as necessary, and results checked.

The following figures indicate some of the work done during the year :—

Number of enquiries and requests received ...	833
Number of rats killed and bodies recovered ...	1021
(This does not include "block treatment.")	

In addition, poison "takes" were in the region of 2,800. The number of rats killed in this way can only be estimated.

In the course of the work 5,023 visits were made to 1,699 properties and to water courses, tips and other places.

# V. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

## GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1952.

### Number of Schools :—

Primary	...	...	...	...	...	19
Secondary Grammar...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	...	...	4
Open Air	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	3

### Number of Departments :—

Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	3
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	28
Secondary Grammar	...	...	...	...	...	2
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	...	...	7
Open Air	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special	...	...	...	...	...	1

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Number of children on registers...	* 7692	* 7493	8132	8679	9026	9387	9737	10047	10841	11379
Average number of children in attendance	6500	6445	7108	7745	8076	8492	8856	8867	9967	9883

\* Includes evacuees.

### SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The usual arrangements for routine medical inspections in this country provide for an examination shortly after a child enters school, another at the age of ten and a final one as a "leaver." For some years, however, it has been the practice, in Cambridge, to have another routine examination at the age of eight, when the child can be more co-operative than as an "entrant," when the teaching staff have had some experience of his life under school conditions and when his sight can be tested, which cannot, usually, be satisfactorily done at a much earlier age.

In the last term of 1951 a further modification of the medical inspection system was introduced under which children are examined at three-yearly intervals, so that the full range of routine medical inspection is :—

1. At nursery school (every term).
2. At primary school as entrants (in the 6th year).
3. At primary school in the 9th year.
4. At secondary school in the 12th year.
5. At secondary school as leavers (in the 15th year).
6. At grammar school if remaining beyond the statutory leaving age (17 or 18).

Under the old system the examination at the age of 10 came when a child was about to leave the primary school and go to the secondary school, and this had the disadvantage that any consultation about the child's future was, necessarily, with teachers who were about to relinquish charge of him. It seemed very much better, therefore, to transfer this examination to one year later when the child has just entered the secondary school. Any consultation about his health at this stage is with the teacher who will have charge of him for some years to come, and, moreover, parents attending the medical inspection are brought into contact with the school staff early in the child's attendance at the new school.

We have in Cambridge, therefore, a very comprehensive system of routine medical inspection.

The numbers examined in the four main age groups are as follows :—

			Boys.		Girls.		Totals.
Entrants	...	...	694	...	693	...	1387
8 Year Group		...	512	...	497	...	1009
11 Year Group		...	246	...	282	...	528
Leavers	...	...	255	...	351	...	606
			—		—		—
			1707		1823		3530
			==		==		==

In addition to these routine inspections, 7,941 children were seen at special examinations or re-inspections. These included older children (beyond the statutory leaving age) at grammar schools, and boys at the Perse School.



The following Table shows the number of routine inspections carried out at the various schools :—

1952.	Entrants.		8 Year Group.		11 Year Group.		14 Year Group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Brunswick ...	80	67	89	113	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	81
Cherry Hinton ...	28	28	15	15	—	—	—	—
Chesterton Senior ...	—	—	—	—	112	90	113	111
Coleridge Senior ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	43
County High Schools	—	—	—	—	100	100	98	93
Fawcett ...	50	31	28	23	—	—	—	—
Milton Road ...	37	51	35	42	—	—	—	—
Morley Memorial ...	53	64	53	50	—	—	—	—
Newnham Croft ...	20	12	12	15	—	—	—	—
Park Street ...	16	20	16	27	—	—	—	—
Priory... ...	54	48	17	18	—	—	—	—
Richmond Road ...	24	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romsey ...	—	—	58	56	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's ...	—	—	40	36	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's R.C. ...	20	23	18	9	19	20	8	8
St. Barnabas ...	31	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George's ...	—	—	—	—	15	16	14	15
St. Luke's ...	44	41	33	16	—	—	—	—
St. Matthew's ...	37	34	14	15	—	—	—	—
St. Paul's ...	21	19	19	23	—	—	—	—
St. Philip's ...	50	52	55	39	—	—	—	—
Sedley ...	66	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shirley ...	63	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
	694	693	502	497	246	282	255	351
	1387		999		528		606	

*Attendance of Parents.*—The percentage of parents present at the routine inspections was 68.0, being 2.4 per cent. higher than the previous year.

#### **Review of the Findings Disclosed at inspection.**

The number of individual children found at routine inspection to require treatment shows an increase from 438 in 1951 to 672 in 1952, and was 19.0 per cent. of the children examined in the routine groups. This figure is exclusive of uncleanness and dental disease, but includes children found to require treatment on account of their defective nutritional condition.

Among the “entrants” the percentage requiring treatment was 15.4; among the 8 year group, 16.4, and among the 11 and 14 year groups, 23.8 and 20.6 respectively.

The total number of children with no defects was 2,066, or 58.5 per cent. of the number examined at routine medical inspection. In 1951 the percentage was 69.3.

Before making any comparison of the percentage of defects in the four age groups, it should be borne in mind that the acuity of vision of “entrants” is not tested.



**Cleanliness.**—The total number of individual children found verminous at school by the School Nurses during the special visits they made for this purpose during 1952 was 227, compared with 264 in 1951.

The proportion of children found harbouring lice (as opposed to nits or eggs) in their hair was 2.4 per cent. In 1951 the proportion was 3.1 per cent.

Thirty-seven children suffering from Scabies, or contacts of that disease, were dealt with at the Scabies Treatment Centre, compared with 30 in 1951.

**Ringworm.**—There was 1 case of ringworm of the body discovered during 1952.

**Tonsils and Adenoids.**—293 children had notably large tonsils. Of these 75 required treatment.

**Orthopaedic Defects and Deformities.**—The defects found include :—Flat foot, 277 ; spinal curvature, 4 ; round shoulders, 41 ; knock-knees, 12 ; flat chest, 10 ; overriding toes, 9 ; deformed toes, 31 ; pigeon chest, 8 ; and other conditions, 168.

**Defective Vision.**—The number of children found at routine inspection to have defective vision (worse than 6/9) was 147. All required treatment. In addition 36 “specials” were examined. All required treatment.

**External Eye Disease.**—The conditions found were Blepharitis, 6 ; Squint, 50, and 15 other conditions, making a total of 71. The total number of similar conditions in 1951 was 61.

**Vaccination** —The proportion of children found with vaccination marks in 1952 was 30.3 per cent., this being 0.1 per cent. less than the previous year.

## SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT.

### School Clinics.

There are nine sessions each week at the two School Clinics : Auckland Road and Romsey (Coleridge Road).

**Medical Examination.**—The total number of children seen by doctors at the Clinics during 1952 was 3,989, 226 more than in 1951.

The total attendances in 1952 of these children numbered 10,027, an increase of 511 as compared with 1951.

Intelligence tests were carried out upon 29 children (19 in 1951) : 16 were recommended for the Special School (10 boys and 6 girls).

Arising out of medical examinations at the Clinics, 65 children were recommended for the Open Air School (38 boys and 27 girls).

**Treatment of Defects.**—The total number of children treated for minor ailments at the Clinics was 1,296 ; of this number 616 children attended for the first time. The attendances numbered 7,109. In addition, treatment was given to 707 for defective vision and 4,449 for dental disease, making a total of 6,452 cases treated in 1952, as compared with 5,834 in 1951.

Of the 707 who attended for defective vision spectacles were prescribed in 401 cases.

**Hospital Treatment.**—The orthopaedic department of Addenbrooke's Hospital holds a special session for school children every month. Our school medical officers and nurses attend the session.

### Work of the School Nurses.

There are 12 School Nurses ; 11 are also Health Visitors and give 45 per cent. of their time to school work.

The total number of visits made to schools in the year was 583, of which 221 were in connection with the routine medical inspections, 217 for cleanliness survey, and the remainder for various other purposes.

The " home " visits numbered 1,859 in the year ; 60 for the purpose of following-up cases of defects found at routine inspections, 1,402 in connection with infectious disease, and 397 visits of enquiry as to the cause of absence of children notified as ill by Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers. During these home visits the School Nurse is able to give useful advice to parents.

The figures in 1951 were :—Total home visits, 1,871, following-up 54, infectious diseases 1,315, absentees 502.

### Artificial Sunlight.

Ultra Violet Light therapy is given at Auckland Road and Romsey Clinics.

The number of children treated, the attendances, and the conditions for which they were recommended are shown in the following table :—

	Auckland Road.	Romsey.	Total.
No. of new cases ... ..	53	25	78
Cases brought forward from 1951 ... ..	16	20	36
Total ... ..	69	45	114
Total number of attendances	776	307	1083
<i>Defects :—</i>			
Chronic Colds... ..	17	7	24
Debility following Illness ...	20	9	29
Sub Average Nutrition ...	5	2	7
Skin Conditions ... ..	7	5	12
Other Conditions ... ..	4	2	6

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number inoculated ... ..	1211
Under 5 ,, ... ..	1130
Over 5 ,, ... ..	81

In addition, 1,527 children were given a secondary or reinforcing injection during the year.

It is estimated that 82.8 per cent. of school children have completed a course of immunisation against Diphtheria at any time up to December 31st, 1952.

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS.**

*Open Air School.*—The Open Air School is a special school of 120 places catering for children who, for physical or other reasons, do not fit into the ordinary school system. It is situated in Ascham Road, off Milton Road. The classrooms are all separate blocks spaced out in a pleasant garden and open grounds. Children from 4 to 15 years are admitted for periods varying with their needs ; but the policy is, wherever possible, to give intensive treatment so that they may return to an ordinary school as soon as possible. Among the children at the school in 1952 the following conditions were represented :—

Asthma	...	...	...	...	11
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	4
Catarrh	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital lack of Femur	...	...	...	...	1
Debility	...	...	...	...	28
Eczema	...	...	...	...	2
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	7
Heart ...	...	...	...	...	6
Ichthyosis	...	...	...	...	1
Maladjustment	...	...	...	...	13
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	4
Muscular Dystrophy	...	...	...	...	1
Partial Spina Bifida...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	2
Post-Tubercular	...	...	...	...	11
Tuberculosis Contact	...	...	...	...	6
“ Spastic ”	...	...	...	...	13
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	...	...	...	...	2
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	1

The number of children on the register at the beginning of the year was 110. 49 left and 56 were admitted during the year. Of the 49 who left 40 returned to their ordinary schools, 2 left the city, 2 were admitted to hospital or sanatorium, 2 became over age, 1 was withdrawn at the parents' request, and 2 were transferred to the Special School.



All children stay for lunch and have a rest of at least one hour in the open air afterwards. Lessons are taken out of doors whenever possible, and emphasis is laid on other outdoor activities like games, dancing and gardening.

A medical officer attends for one session each week. A full-time nurse is in attendance. A remedial gymnast sees the children needing physiotherapy each morning, and the school is visited at intervals by the after-care sister of the Orthopaedic Department of Addenbrooke's Hospital. A speech therapist attends for four sessions each week.

Special transport is provided. There is no serious waiting list.

*The Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children.*—This school is also in Ascham Road, off Milton Road, and had, at the end of 1952, 70 children on roll, with official accommodation for only 60. With an extension, already sanctioned, accommodation for 80 children will be provided. 10% of the places are reserved for children from Cambridgeshire County.

The age range is from 5 to 16, and intelligence quotients range from about 50% to about 75% of average. This quotient is, of course, only a guide to admission, and other factors are taken into consideration when the assessment is made. These children, who would inevitably lose their confidence by working with children of superior ability in big classes, are helped to develop to the best of their potentiality by working at their own pace in small groups where human relations are easier to establish. Almost all the children are subsequently able to take their place in the community, and suitable employment is found for them before they leave the school. Contact with the home is established by regular visits by a member of the Cambridgeshire Mental Welfare Association, who reports to the school and who will also keep in touch with the children after they leave the school.

Drama, painting, dancing, handicraft and cooking as means of self-expression play an important part in the life of the school and help to develop the children's ability to enjoy comradeship and group spirit. Visits in the city and further afield stimulate their interest and broaden their outlook.

The greatest benefit is derived if children can be admitted before senior school age.

Special transport is provided.

70 children were in attendance at the beginning of the year. 11 left and 11 more were admitted in their places during the year, leaving 70 on roll at the year-end. Of the 11 who left, 1 was admitted to a residential school, 9 were reported to the Cambridgeshire County Council for supervision, and 1 left the city.



**Remedial Exercises.**—The plan of giving short intensive courses of treatment has been continued, instead of long periods of weekly treatment.

School departments so visited	...	15
Children treated :—		
Foot defects	... ..	109
Postural defects	... ..	43
Breathing exercises	... ..	23
Other cases	... ..	2
		<hr/>
		177
		<hr/>

There are 45 children having breathing exercises (for asthma) in school once a week.

At the Open Air School 50 children are treated, most of them daily.

Spastics	... ..	14
Asthmatics	... ..	18
Other chest troubles	... ..	10
Postural defects	... ..	8

**Institutional Care.**—Handicapped children maintained in Institutions at any time during the year :—

Blind	... ..	5
Epileptic	... ..	2
Educationally Sub-Normal	... ..	11
Deaf and Dumb	... ..	7
Cripples...	... ..	5
No. of children maintained in Residential Homes for Maladjusted Children at any time during the year	... ..	2

**Supervision by the Tuberculosis Officer.**—The number of children reported upon by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year was 32. Three were excluded from attending school and 4 non-infectious cases were recommended for the Open Air School.

**Voluntary Agencies.**—Voluntary associations which carry on work among school children, and which give most valuable help, include the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare, the Cambridge Central Aid Society, and the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

The Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children gave assistance to several cases during the year.

The Committee for Education makes an annual grant to the Ely Diocesan Association for looking after deaf and dumb children during holidays, and for their work in placing such children in occupations after leaving school.

An Occupation Centre for low grade mentally defective children is held at St. Giles' Mission Room, Pound Hill. The Centre is under the control of the Cambridgeshire County Council.

### SICKNESS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

**Infectious Diseases.**—Notifications of Infectious Diseases in children of School Age were as follows :—

		1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Scarlet Fever	...	20	46	83	179	117	16	70
Diphtheria	...	2	2	4	—	—	1	—
Measles	... ..	44	621	61	266	95	613	147
Whooping Cough	...	20	114	21	59	62	183	39
Poliomyelitis	...	1	1	1	5	—	15	3
Dysentery	... ..	6	—	1	1	3	62	1

**Deaths.**—There were 3 deaths in children of school age notified during the year. The causes of death were :—

Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	1

### MILK AND MEALS.

**Provision of Milk.**—The number of bottles of milk (one-third pint) delivered to schools (excluding Open Air School) was 8,419 on a typical day in December, 1952. On a similar sample day the year before the number was 8,231.

**School Meals.**—Dinners for school children were provided in December as follows :—

- (i) At canteens at Cherry Hinton Hall Nursery, Coleridge, St. Andrew's R.C., Open Air, Cambridgeshire High Schools for Boys and Girls, Ditton Fields Nursery, Romsey, Brunswick Junior and Infants' Schools, Technical Central, Chesterton, Fawcett, Priory and Shirley (which supplied St. Andrew's C.E) Schools.
- (ii) Chesterton Central Kitchen (capacity 1,000 meals daily) in December provided dinners for the following schools :— Richmond Road, Milton Road Junior Mixed and Infants', St. Luke's Junior Mixed and Infants', St. Matthew's Junior Mixed and Infants', New Street (Brunswick Infants'), and St. George's Schools.
- (iii) Burnside Central Kitchen (capacity 1,000 meals daily) in December provided dinners for the following schools :— St. Philip's Junior Boys', Junior Girls', and Infants', Cherry Hinton, Sedley, Homerton Nursery, Newnham Croft, St. Barnabas', Park Street, St. Paul's, Morley Memorial Junior Mixed and Infants' Schools.
- (iv) The number of children having dinners in December, 1952, was 5,567, of which 509 were free (as compared with a total of 5,573 in December, 1951, of which 587 were free).

### CHILD GUIDANCE.

The County Council's Child Guidance Clinic at Chesterton Hall serves the city as well as the county area, and the following information relating to the clinic's work for city children is taken from the Director's report for the year 1952.

**Staff.**—The staff, in 1952, consisted of H. Banister, Ph.D., Director ; Mrs. Rosemary Pritchard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Psychiatrist ; Mrs. Sisson, M.A., Psychotherapist ; Mrs. Salaman, B.A., Educational Psychologist ; Miss D. M. Hutchinson, M.A., and Miss M. V. Bishop, B.Sc., Psychiatric Social Workers ; Miss Hazzard and Mrs. Andrews, Clerks. Miss Hutchinson, Miss Bishop and Miss Hazzard are the only full-time members.

**Cases.**—The tables which follow show that 130 city children were referred to the clinic as against 125 in 1951. 61 per cent. were boys. This appears to be due to the fact that more boys than girls have excretory troubles or engage in stealing, and these are two difficulties which commonly lead to a child's being sent to the clinic.

**Statistics.***Cases referred by:*

School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	35
Head Teachers	...	...	...	...	30
Parents	...	...	...	...	13
M. & C.W.	...	...	...	...	11
Magistrates and Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	13
Speech Therapists	...	...	...	...	2
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	3
School Welfare Officer	...	...	...	...	3
Private Doctors	...	...	...	...	8
Other Agencies	...	...	...	...	12
					<hr/> 130 <hr/>

*Problems.**Nervous Disorders.*

Fears and Anxiety	...	...	...	...	22
Depression	...	...	...	...	3
Excitability	...	...	...	...	1
Apathy	...	...	...	...	2

*Habit Disorders.*

Speech...	...	...	...	...	1
Sleep	...	...	...	...	3
Movement	...	...	...	...	2
Excretory	...	...	...	...	12
Feeding	...	...	...	...	2

*Behaviour Disorders.*

Unmanageable	...	...	...	...	12
Tempers	...	...	...	...	9
Aggressiveness	...	...	...	...	1
Jealous Behaviour	...	...	...	...	3
Stealing	...	...	...	...	22
Lying and Romancing	...	...	...	...	1
Truancy	...	...	...	...	3
Sex Difficulties	...	...	...	...	2

*Educational and Vocational Difficulties.*

Backwardness	...	...	...	...	28
Inability to Concentrate	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 130 <hr/>



*Cases Closed.**Examined at Clinic.*

Examined and Advised	...	...	...	34
I.Q. only	...	...	...	9

*Treated.*

Improved	...	...	...	...	34
Not improved	...	...	...	...	1
Sent to Hostel or School	...	...	...	...	4

*Not Treated or Treatment Incomplete.*

Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	1
Parents Unco-operative	...	...	...	...	1
Left District	...	...	...	...	2
After social investigation and Parent Guidance	...	...	...	...	21

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**SPEECH THERAPY.**

Speech Therapists are attached to the Child Guidance Clinic and work in the city schools and school clinics as well as in the county. Three sessions a week are held at the Open Air School.

*Staff.*—Miss R. Paton Philip resigned at Easter to get married, having been on the staff for nearly six years. Miss Westrup and Miss Abotomey, B.A., were appointed during the year.

*Cases.*—238 children were treated during the year, an increase of 31 over the 1951 number. 68 were discharged with improved speech.

**Statistics.***Cases.*

Referred during the year	...	...	110
Number requiring treatment	...	...	106
Treated	...	...	238
Discharged	...	...	68
Under treatment at close of year	...	...	170
On waiting list at close of year	...	...	46
Not examined at close of year	...	...	1

*Speech Defects of Children examined during the year.*

Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	53
Stammer	...	...	...	...	23
Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	20
Other defects	...	...	...	...	10

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## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

(Report of the Chief Dental Officer, W. Baird Grandison,  
F.D.S., L.D.S.)

The Forty-fifth Annual Report on the work of the Dental Department covers the period from January 1st, 1952, to December 31st, 1952, inclusive. Owing to shortage of Staff and extreme pressure of work the report is wholly statistical in character.

### Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were :

Inspected by the Dentist :

(a) Periodic Age Groups (5 to 15)	...	...	4606
(b) Specials ... ..	...	...	1459
			6065

(2) Found to require treatment ... ..	...	...	4701
			4701

(3) Number referred for treatment ... ..	...	...	4701
			4701

(4) Actually treated ... ..	...	...	4449
			4449

(5) Attendances made by children for treatment ... ..	...	...	5661
			5661

(6) Half-days devoted to :

Inspection ... ..	...	...	38
Treatment ... ..	...	...	1002
			1040

(7) Fillings :

Permanent Teeth ... ..	...	...	4161
Temporary Teeth ... ..	...	...	855
			5016

## (8) Number of teeth filled :

Permanent teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	3672
Temporary Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	1782
						<u>5454</u>

## (9) Extractions :

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	436
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	3373
						<u>3809</u>

(10) General anaesthetic administrations	...	...	...	...	39
					<u>39</u>

## (11) Other Operations :

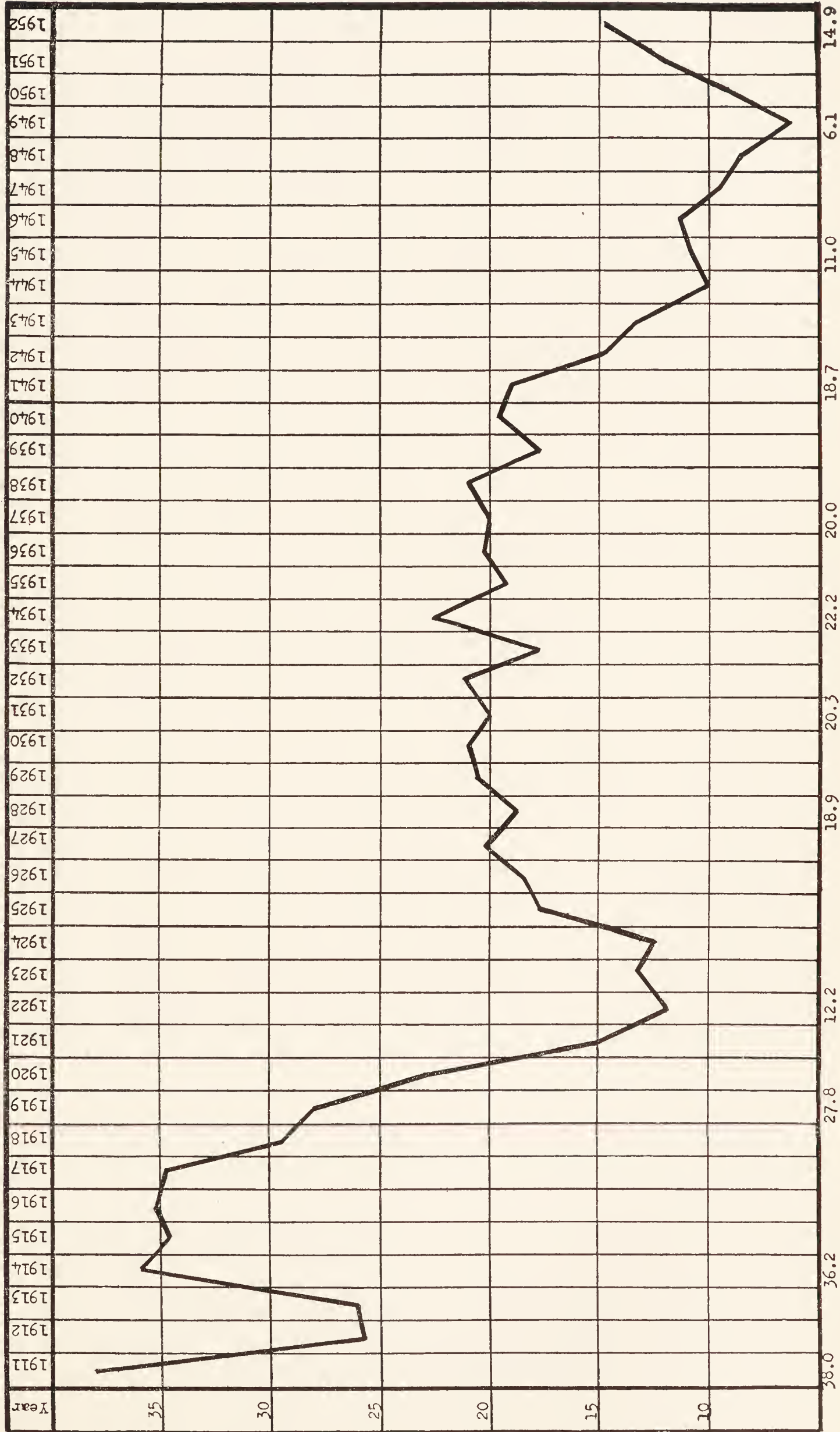
Permanent Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Temporary Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	1033
						<u>1146</u>

**DENTAL TREATMENT FOR ADOLESCENTS.**

(FROM LEAVING SCHOOL TO ENTERING THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME).

No. of Adolescents enrolled in the City Scheme	790
„ Attendances ...	1439
„ Fillings ...	707
„ Extractions for Caries ...	66
„ „ for Regulation ...	10
„ Other Operations...	21
„ Scalings ...	54
„ Dentures Supplied	1
„ Repairs to dentures	2
„ Crowns ...	3
„ Inlays ...	3
„ X-ray Examinations	23

Chart showing the percentage of decay present in the Temporary Teeth of the Five-Year Old Group of Children before treatment, from the Years 1911 to 1952 inclusive.





## PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

### Annual Report of the Physical Education Organiser—Mr. H. Payne.

“Moving and Growing,” the title of Part I of the Ministry of Education’s recent publication of Physical Education in the Primary School, might well be regarded as descriptive of the local development of Physical Education since Organisers were first appointed in 1934. From the simple school training based on the Board of Education’s official syllabus it has gradually extended into a comprehensive scheme, catering not only for those at school but also for the physical training and recreation of young people and adults. The maintenance of this service has been the main aim in the past year, the first full year in which there was only one Organiser to serve both the City and the County. In the light of these changes the amount of time necessarily spent in administration in the two areas was a constant source of anxiety, since it reduced the frequency and length of visits to schools for practical demonstrations and advice at a period when they were particularly needed. Similarly it led to the omission of some activities, *e.g.*, special games coaching sessions, tournaments, etc., which might be regarded as desirable but not essential.

*Primary Schools.*—Whilst it would be difficult to offer any firm assessment of standards, the changed circumstances do not appear to have diminished the basic work in the schools nor the teachers’ interest in the new schemes and methods, even if there is by no means uniformity in opinion on them. Copies of “Moving and Growing,” Part I, were issued to all schools. Although providing little more than a study of the growth and movement of young children in their physical education, it served to confirm much experimental work which has gone on in city schools in recent years. It provides no prepared scheme of tables and therefore throws greater responsibility on the teacher than ever before to frame and accord his own scheme with the individual needs of his pupils and their environment. The less skilled and the less enthusiastic teachers approach the task with some degree of doubt and misgiving.

A number of area demonstration courses were held for preliminary consideration of the new syllabus : although these were not specifically for city teachers 53 of them attended at Sedley Infants’ and Romsey Junior Schools. Miss Foster, Headmistress of the Sedley School, made a valuable contribution to the courses by her impressive demonstration lesson with infants.

It is intended to arrange a more comprehensive course for city teachers following the publication of the more practical Part II of “Moving and Growing.”

After a long lapse particular attention was given to some of the Infants and Lower Juniors. Whilst there is considerable variation in dress, programme and standards—between and within schools—there is evidence at least of sound purpose, and in some cases the progress made is very encouraging. In most of the primary schools from which teachers have attended demonstrations and courses in the last few years, there are signs now of real definition in aims and lesson-form.

*Secondary Schools.*—The same cannot be said of all the secondary schools, in which the teachers have always been responsible for their own scheme of training and which have, through specialisation, been affected more than primary schools in recent years by staff changes. There was great difficulty last year in replacing trained women teachers, and Coleridge Girls' School is still deficient in that respect.

The necessary wide knowledge and high standard of class-control are by no means always forthcoming. Progress and interest are in some cases retarded for want of appreciable purpose and by an air of dull routine. This arises sometimes from lack of refreshment or variation in the programme, sometimes from lack of effective control.

The standard in outdoor sports and games was much better, particularly in organisation and coaching method. There was commendable progress in athletics training and a wider programme of events was practised.

The staffs are to be commended for their care of gymnastic equipment. New climbing rope trackways had to be installed at Central and Chesterton Schools, after hard service since 1937.

The provision of changing room and shower baths at the High School for Boys will remove one of the disabilities from which the school has always suffered.

*Posture and Remedial Exercises:*—Experience in Cambridge in recent years has shown that :—

- (1.) In those schools in which climbing and agility equipment is used as intended, bad posture has diminished. Its prevalence varies considerably between schools, and the extent to which children are allowed to be "muffled up" with clothing is by no means a negligible factor. In spite of occasional opposition or anxiety on the part of parents, the attitude of most teachers in this respect is sound.
- (2.) The more dynamic lesson now in vogue seems to produce in the younger child without much direct teaching an easy natural poise which is often lost with the approach of adolescence. In the secondary school it requires encouragement by regular direct training. On the other hand an exaggerated, stiff posture can easily be produced if the teacher lacks the necessary knowledge and "eye for form."

In this respect it was interesting to review an unusually large number of cases recommended for remedial treatment from some of the secondary schools. In co-operation with Miss Roberts, Remedial Specialist Teacher, it was discovered

that a big proportion of them could carry themselves quite well when coached manually or by direction, but lacked the following :—

- I. Good *natural* posture, without a reminder ; and
- II. Knowledge of the essentials of good carriage.

The need for special attention to these was obvious and used to be a strong feature.

On the organisation of Remedial Exercises in the schools, Miss Roberts states :—

“ The experiment of giving short intensive courses of exercises, rather than visiting schools weekly over a long period, has been continued this year.

“ It is difficult to assess the relative benefits of these two methods of teaching with the numbers of children recommended by the School Medical Officer for Remedial Treatment.

“ Intensive courses yield better results in the schools being visited, but few schools can be visited each term, and, with only one gymnast dealing with this work, it has not yet, in two years, been possible to arrange to visit all schools.

“ With weekly visits all schools can be visited and many more children can be seen within a given period ; but children seen only once a week do not improve as do those seen daily over a period of six weeks.”

***Games and Sports.***—In these attention was necessarily restricted to the following :—

- (a) Preparation of the time-tables by which the schools use the public recreation grounds.
- (b) Provision of facilities and equipment.
- (c) Observation of the general organisation of classes to ensure the best use of time spent.

There was much improvement in the last respect as well as in the “ turn-out ” of most classes.



**Swimming.**—Owing to river conditions at Sheep's Green nearly all the instruction was concentrated at Jesus Green and Coldham's Common and the season was on the whole favourable. Men teachers with boys' classes took more direct responsibility in teaching than most women with girls' classes. With less orthodox methods their standards in the early stages were probably not as good as the girls, but progress was more speedy.

**Further Education and Service of Youth.**—In the larger Evening Institutes the number and variety of classes were maintained and patronage was reasonably satisfactory. In the youth centres and Boys' Club, in which during the last few years physical activities have been purely informal in pattern, their part in the general programme is comparatively negligible.

A full part has been taken in the various activities of the Cambridge and County Youth Sports Council, which was formed for the encouragement of sport among youth organisations and operates through a number of sub-committees. The response of the clubs is neither uniform nor often equal to that merited and, in order to stimulate organisations to participate more fully, Councillor Mole kindly gave a special trophy.

### **Other Activities.**

- (1.) The Cambridgeshire Netball Association—13 teams—all from within the city, competed in the annual county tournament for school teams of girls under 16. After the defeat of teams from the Girls' High School and the Technical College, Central (1st team) beat Chesterton (1st team) in the Final.
- (2.) For some years there has been close liaison between the Cambridge Schools' Sports Association and the comparable body in the rural area. It is interesting to record that in the past year the two bodies have together instituted the Cambridgeshire Schools' Athletic Association to provide the opportunity for School Athletes to represent Cambridgeshire in the English Schools' Annual National Championships.

The City Schools *v.* County Schools athletic match in July was won by the County, but produced performance standards on both sides which would have been well up to those in the national competitions.

- (3.) Talks and demonstrations have been given to several Parent-Teacher Associations during the year. They form a valuable means of discussing directly with parents the aims and methods of physical education in schools and the means by which they may give their support.

In conclusion, the Organiser offers his thanks for the continued support of the Chairman and Members of the Committee for Education, the City Education Officer, and of members of the staff.



# STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1952

The details given in the following Tables are in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Education, and the three age groups are entrants, 11 year and leavers.

**Table I.**

## Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

### *A. Periodic Medical Inspections.*

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1387
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	528
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	606
					<hr/>
			Total	...	2521
					<hr/>
Number of other Periodic Inspections	...	...			1278
					<hr/>
			Grand Total	...	3799
					<hr/>

### *B. Other Inspections.*

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	7371
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	301
					<hr/>
			Total	...	7672
					<hr/>

### *C. Pupils Found to Require Treatment.*

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin):—

Group.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For any of the other Conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total Individual Pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants ... ..	6	207	213
Second Age Group ...	40	101	141
Third Age Group... ..	47	78	125
			<hr/>
Total (Prescribed Groups)	93	386	479
Other Periodic Inspections	70	123	193
			<hr/>
Grand Total ... ..	163	509	672
			<hr/>

Table II.

*A. Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection.*

Defect or Disease.	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin... ..	23	37	304	2
Eyes — a. Vision ...	163	51	141	17
b. Squint ...	19	31	2	—
c. Other ...	9	12	236	1
Ears — a. Hearing...	9	11	9	1
b. Otitis Media	5	12	19	—
c. Other ...	6	2	64	1
Nose or Throat ...	75	218	103	22
Speech ... ..	14	15	7	1
Cervical Glands ...	23	75	17	5
Heart and Circulation	5	14	6	4
Lungs ... ..	48	33	15	7
Developmental—				
a. Hernia ...	—	3	—	—
b. Other ...	2	17	3	—
Orthopaedic—				
a. Posture ...	66	17	15	4
b. Flat Foot	88	70	35	12
c. Other ...	63	50	35	4
Nervous System—				
a. Epilepsy	—	4	1	—
b. Other ...	15	13	107	4
Psychological—				
a. Develop- ment	4	17	2	1
b. Stability	4	20	3	—
Other ... ..	15	47	2792	11

*B. Classification of the General Condition of Pupils  
Inspected during the year in the Age Groups.*

Age Groups.	Number of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good.)		B. (Average.)		C. (Poor.)	
		No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.
(1) Entrants ...	(2) 1387	(3) 524	(4) 37.78	(5) 811	(6) 58.47	(7) 52	(8) 3.75
Second Age Group	528	235	44.51	281	53.22	12	2.27
Third Age Group	606	331	54.62	266	43.89	9	1.49
Other Periodic Inspections...	1278	563	44.05	684	53.52	31	2.43
Total ...	3799	1653	43.51	2042	53.76	104	2.73

Table III.

## Infestation with Vermin.

(i)	Total number of Examinations in the Schools by the School Nurses or other authorised persons ... ..	26158
(ii)	Total number of Individual Pupils examined	9519
(iii)	Total number of Individual Pupils found to be infested ... ..	277
(iv)	Number of Individual Pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ...	—
(v)	Number of Individual Pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ...	—

Table IV.

## Treatment Tables.

*Group I. Diseases of the Skin.*

(Excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III.)

(a)						Number of Defects Treated, or under Treatment, during the Year.
Ringworm—Scalp	...	...	...	...		—
Ringworm—Body	...	...	...	...		1
Scabies ... ..	...	...	...	...		37
Impetigo... ..	...	...	...	...		10
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...		360
Total	...	...	...	...		408



**Group II. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.**

	Number of Cases Dealt With.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	199
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	707
Total ... ..	906

No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were Prescribed ... ..	401
---	-----

**Group III. Treatment of Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.**

	Total Number Treated.
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) For Diseases of the Ear ... ..	—
(b) For Adenoids and Chronic Tonsilitis	100
(c) For other Nose and Throat conditions	9
Received other forms of treatment ... ..	96
Total ... ..	205

**Group IV. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.**

(a) No. treated as In-patients in Hospitals or Hospital Schools ... ..	—
(b) No. treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in Clinics or Out-Patients' Departments ... ..	102

***Group V. Child Guidance Treatment.***

No. of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	203
---	-----

***Group VI. Speech Therapy.***

No. of Pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	238
--	-----

***Group VII. Other Treatment Given.***

	Total Number Treated.
Miscellaneous minor ailments ... ..	1864

**Mentally Defective Children.**

No. of children reported to the Local Health Authority  
during 1951 :—

Under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act ... ..	4
Under Section 57 (5) for statutory supervision ... ..	7

## VI. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

#### *Midwives.*

The Supervisor of Midwives is Dr. Margaret C. K. Patterson, Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Eight midwives gave notification of intention to practise in the city during the year.

In addition to domiciliary and private midwives, 42 midwives notified institutional practice from the County Hospital (14 of these left the district during the year).

Four maternity nurses notified intention to practise in the City, 2 for regular local domiciliary work and 2 for temporary local domiciliary work.

The number of confinements attended in Cambridge during 1952 is as follows :—

	<i>In Maternity</i>		
	<i>Domiciliary.</i>	<i>Homes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>By those notifying intention to practise as Midwives :</i>			
Attended as Midwives ...	133	6	139
*Attended as Maternity Nurses	118	51	169
<i>By those notifying intention to practise as Maternity Nurses :</i>			
Attended as Maternity Nurses	7	—	7
	<hr/> 258	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 315
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The number of notifications received from midwives (as required by the rules of the Central Midwives' Board) is as follows :—

Sending for help on behalf of the mother	...	...	5
Midwife's liability to be a source of infection	...	...	4
Notification of a stillbirth ... ..	...	...	1
Notification of having laid out a dead body	...	...	1
			<hr/> 11
			<hr/> <hr/>

\* See footnote on page 75.

### *Municipal Midwifery Service.*

There were three full-time midwives during the year. The number of cases attended by them was :—

As Midwives ... ..	95	(1951–95)
*As Maternity Nurses...	74	(1951–60)

The number of visits paid to midwifery cases was 1,932 and to maternity cases 1,549. The number of ante-natal visits was 1,319 and post-natal visits 261.

Gas and Air Analgesia was administered by the midwives in 73 midwifery cases and 52 maternity cases.

### *Maternity and Nursing Homes.*

The number of Maternity and Nursing Homes in the city at the end of 1952 was 4.

The number of confinements notified of city residents in Maternity and Nursing Homes during the year was 36.

The number of confinements notified of city residents in the County Maternity Hospital during the year was 1,001 (1951—926).

The *percentage* of the total city births (*i.e.*, parents normally resident in the City of Cambridge) notified from Nursing Homes and Hospitals during 1952 was 79.5%.

### *Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.*

The ante-natal session at Romsey was discontinued in March owing to reduced attendances. The usual weekly session was continued at Auckland Road, and the work is shown in the following tables :—

		<i>Total Attendances.</i>		
		<i>Auckland Road.</i>	<i>Romsey.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Non-Pregnant	...	5	—	5
Ante-natal	...	344	8	352
Post-natal	...	31	—	31
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		380	8	388
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(1951)	(249)	(53)	(302)

\*A midwife acts as such when she conducts the confinement. She acts as a maternity nurse when she attends to the nursing work of a confinement conducted by a medical practitioner.



*Number of patients who attended in the year :—*

	<i>Brought forward from 1951</i>			<i>New Patients.</i>			<i>Total Number who attended in the year.</i>		
	<i>A.R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>A.R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>A.R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-Pregnant ...	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4
Ante-natal (no subsequent Post-natal in 1952) ...	4	2	6	72	1	59	76	3	79
Ante-natal, and returned for Post-natal examination	8	—	8	8	—	8	16	—	16
Post-natal (no previous Ante-natal) ...	3	—	3	5	—	5	8	—	8
	15	2	17	89	1	90	104	3	107

(1951) (14) (5) (19) (64) (12) (76) (78) (17) (95)

(A.R.—Auckland Road Clinic. R.—Romsey Clinic.)

## INFANT WELFARE.

### *Premature Births.*

The number of live premature births, in cases of city residents, during 1951 was 67, and the survivals at the end of one month were :—

<i>Where Born.</i>	<i>Year of Birth.</i>		<i>Survived at end of 1 Month.</i>	
	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.
At Home ...	7	6	7	6
In Hospital ...	72	61	64	50
In Nursing Home ...	1	—	1	—
	80	67	72	56

Special attention is given to this group of infants by the Health Visitors.

### *Infant Welfare Clinics.*

Eleven Infant Welfare sessions were held weekly in the city at nine centres. Toddler sessions for children of 18 months to 5 years (who attended by appointment) were held at six centres. Romsey Toddler session was held once a week, Cherry Hinton, Castle Street, and Auckland Road twice monthly, and Newnham and Chesterton once monthly.

The usual activities of weighing babies, giving advice to the mothers, and selling foods were carried on at all the centres. Proprietary brands of dried milk were sold at cost price. Accessory food substances, *e.g.*, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Virol, Marmite and Vitamin Tablets were also obtainable. In addition, the centres functioned as depots for the distribution, on behalf of the Food Office, of National Dried Milk for babies under two years of age, and Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Capsules and Orange Juice for expectant mothers and children under five.

Students from Homerton College and the Cambridgeshire Technical College come, periodically, to the Infant Welfare Clinics for observation visits.

The number of children in attendance at the Infant Welfare and Toddler Clinics, and the number of attendances made during the year were as follows :—

Clinic.	Day and Time Held.	Infant Welfare or Toddler Sessions.	No. of Sessions held in Year.	New Cases.		No. of Attendances.		No. who attended in the year, and who at the end of the year were :		Doctors' Consultations.
				0-1	1-5	0-1	1-5	0-1	1-5	
Auckland Road	Tues. p.m.	I.W.C.	49	163	7	2054	434	132	269	474
Auckland Road	Fri. p.m.	Todd.	19	—	7	—	260			260
Castle Street	Tues. a.m.	I.W.C.	49	50	7	896	933			398
Castle Street	Tues. p.m.	I.W.C.	49	52	14	887	703			202
Castle Street	Wed. a.m.	Todd.	15	—	9	—	199	85	374	197
Cherry Hinton	Thurs. a.m.	Todd.	20	—	13	—	383			383
Cherry Hinton	Thurs. p.m.	I.W.C.	48	95	6	1758	250			399
Chesterton	Thurs. p.m.	I.W.C.	48	130	6	1807	668			916
Chesterton	Fri. p.m.	Todd.	11	—	3	—	181	110	265	181
E. Barnwell	Tues. p.m.	I.W.C.	48	108	12	1372	504			575
Newnham	Wed. a.m.	Todd.	7	—	4	—	104			104
Newnham	Wed. p.m.	I.W.C.	49	57	2	976	241			409
Norwich Street	Wed. a.m.	I.W.C.	49	87	12	923	442	68	144	426
Romsey	Mon. p.m.	Todd.	42	—	33	—	761			761
Romsey	Wed. p.m.	I.W.C.	48	137	2	2191	454			772
Romsey	Thurs. a.m.	I.W.C.	48	76	2	1068	303			530
Trumpington	Mon. p.m.	I.W.C.	48	34	15	727	435	30	152	546
				647	989 154	14659 7255		853	2511	7533
				1951	(994) (198)	(15134) (7862)		(904)	(2552)	(8025)

### Test Feeds.

During the year infant weighing machines were lent out 174 times (1951—153) to mothers, to enable them to carry out 24-hour test feeds at home.

5 Test Feeds were undertaken at Infant Welfare Clinics during the year (1951—3).

## HEALTH VISITING AND HOME NURSING.

### *Work of the Health Visitors.*

There are 11 Health Visitors, and the number of visits paid by them is shown in the following table. As these Health Visitors are also School Nurses, their work as Health Visitors represents only 55 per cent. of their time.

First visits to infants	...	...	...	1312
Subsequent visits to infants	...	...	...	5077
Visits to children 1-5 years	...	...	...	7789
First visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	147
Subsequent visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	114
Visits under Children Act	...	...	...	89
Visits to cases of tuberculosis	...	...	...	482
Visits on behalf of Addenbrooke's Hospital to homes of patients before or after admission	...	...	...	148
Visits to other cases	...	...	...	783
*Fruitless visits	...	...	...	3061
				<hr/>
				19002 (1951—17499)
				<hr/>

A series of talks on mothercraft were given to senior school girls, and several talks to outside bodies were much appreciated.

The Royal College of Nursing periodically send a Health Visitor Student to Cambridge for two or three weeks' practical work in all the City Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health activities. Two students attended in 1952.

### *Home Nursing.*

The District Nurses' Home at 43 Newmarket Road was closed in July and the service is now operated from 22 Rawlyn Road, where two flats are rented from the Corporation for the use of Matron and two Nurses, the remainder of the staff living out. The Trumpington District Nurse lives at Whitelock Yard, Trumpington. The work done throughout the year is summarized as follows :—

No. of Cases on the books on January 1st, 1952	...	...	...	161
New Cases in 1952	...	...	...	1377
				<hr/>
				1538
				<hr/>
				(1951-1420)
No. of Visits paid : Medical	...	...	...	16853
Surgical...	...	...	...	5960
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2618
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	524
				<hr/>
				25955
				<hr/>
				(1951-24913)

\*Calls at houses where no one was at home or where, for some other reason, the object of the visit could not be attained.



## NURSERIES.

### *Day Nurseries.*

The Public Health Department has two Day Nurseries—Young Street and Sedley (Malta Road).

Young Street Day Nursery is open Monday to Friday from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., and is in the charge of a Matron (S.R.N.), with a Deputy Matron, Nursery Nurse and four helpers. It accommodates 55 children between the ages of 2 and 5 years and, in addition, 8 part-time children from 9.00 to 12.00 noon.

Sedley Day Nursery takes 40 children 0–5 years full-time, and 3 part-time. This Nursery is in the charge of a Matron (S.R.N.) with a Deputy Matron, Nursery Nurse and 3 helpers. It is open Monday to Friday from 8.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer visits the Nurseries regularly, and conducts a full medical inspection of each child at least once a month. During the year the Medical Officer paid 28 visits to the Nurseries, and 880 inspections were carried out.

Both Nurseries are accepted by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health as Training Centres, for the training in practical work of a number of students who are taking the Nursery Nurses' Course at the Technical College. As a rule 3 students attend each Nursery.

The attendances of children during the year were as follows :—

	<i>Capacity.</i>		<i>Average Attendance.</i>		<i>No. on Waiting List.</i>	<i>No. of Attendances.</i>	
	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.		F.T.	P.T.
Young Street 0—5	55	8	46	2	75	11186	585
Sedley 0—2 ...	14		13		14	3137	
Sedley 2—5 ...	26	3	26	3	26	6103	168
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	95	11	85	5	115	20426	753
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(F.T.=Full time. P.T.=Part time.)

### *Register of Nurseries and Daily Minders.*

There are six registered private Nurseries, accommodating 77 children in all :—

7 Gresham Road, Cambridge	...	...	19
Wesley Church Hall, Christ's Pieces	...	...	12
Windrush Babraham Road, Cambridge	...	...	20
134 Cherry Hinton Road	...	...	15
8 Victoria Street	...	...	5
63 Grantchester Street	...	...	6



## MISCELLANEOUS WELFARE WORK.

### *Illegitimate Children.*

A grant of £150 a year continues to be paid to the Social Worker of the Care of Girls' Society, in virtue of her work among mothers of illegitimate children.

### *Child Life Protection.*

The work of supervision of children 0–15 years old, boarded out for gain, is the responsibility of the Children's Committee under the Children Act, but the City Health Visitors continue to inspect and report quarterly to the Children's Officer on those foster-children who are under 5 years of age.

The number of foster-children on the register at the end of 1952 was 21 (1951—17), and the number of foster-mothers was 17 (1951—13).

### *Artificial Sunlight Clinics.*

Ultra violet light therapy was given twice weekly at both Auckland Road and Romsey Clinics. Most of the children were referred for treatment by City Medical Officers and a few by private practitioners.

Those children who underwent a full course of treatment appeared to be greatly benefited by it, especially in improved general tone and resistance to infection. The clinics were temporarily stopped during the summer.

The number of children treated, the attendances, and the conditions for which they were recommended, are shown in the following table :—

	<i>Auckland Road.</i>		<i>Romsey.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.
Brought forward from previous year ...	23	31	13	22	36	53
New Cases ...	58	111	90	84	148	195
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	81	142	103	106	184	248
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Of these :—						
Completed the course ...	59	108	79	78	138	186
Defaulted ...	10	11	11	16	21	27
Carried forward to next year... ..	12	23	13	12	25	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	81	142	103	106	184	248
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Number of Attendances...</i>	818	1634	1403	1271	2221	2905
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## *Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunization, and Vaccinations of Children under Five.*

A combined Vaccination and Immunization session is held on the first Friday of each month, in the morning at Romsey Clinic and in the afternoon at Auckland Road Clinic. In addition, Vaccinations and Immunizations were carried out at the ordinary Infant Welfare sessions at Trumpington, Cherry Hinton and Norwich Street.

	<i>Vaccination.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Combined Wh. Cough and Diph.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By General Practitioners	376	496	148	1020
At Auckland Road Clinic	72	159	—	231
At Romsey Clinic ...	88	182	—	270
At Infant Welfare Clinics	84	111	—	195
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	620	948	148	1716
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### *Child Guidance Clinic.*

11 Children were referred to this Clinic in 1952 (1951—24).

### *Speech Therapy Clinic.*

6 Children were referred to this Clinic in 1952 (1951—10).

### *Tuberculosis Dispensary.*

21 Patients were referred to this Clinic in 1952 (1951—25).

### *Routine Medical Inspections at Nursery Schools.*

During the year an Assistant Medical Officer carried out a number of routine medical inspections of children under five attending *nursery schools*. Numbers inspected : 245.

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme.

The following tables show the treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children during the year:

			Examined.	Needing treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing mothers ... ..			127	121	121	121
*Children under five ... ..			422	254	254	254

\* This does not include children in attendance at nursery classes.

	Extractions.	Anaesthetics.		Fillings.	Scalings or Scaling and gum Treatment.	Silver Nitrate treatment.	Dressings.	Radio-graphs.	Dentures provided.	
		By Local.	By General.						Com-plete.	Partial.
Expectant and Nursing mothers ... ..	256	200	56	65	12	3	—	5	36	13
Children under five ...	88	88	—	177	—	186	—	—	—	—

In addition, 11 repairs to dentures were carried out for mothers.  
The dental department has its own workshop for dentures and its own X-ray apparatus.



## VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

### *Health Education.*

Leaflets were distributed, and posters exhibited, at our Infant Welfare Clinics, upon various subjects during the year, particularly during National Foot Health Week.

Several members of the staff of the department have addressed meetings of various organisations in the city, and spoken at schools and the Technical College, on numerous occasions, dealing with such subjects as the work of a Public Health Department, and cleanliness in the handling of food and mothercraft.

Dr. Leslie Housden, Advisor in Parentcraft to the Ministry of Health, addressed a meeting (arranged by the department) of teachers, nurses and other interested persons, upon the methods of presenting parentcraft to children and young people.

### *Persons in need of Care and Attention.*

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides for legal action to be taken by the Council in certain circumstances where it appears that persons in need of care and attention should be removed to more suitable premises. No such cases arose during 1952.

### *Staff Changes.*

Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, resigned August 31st, and was succeeded by Dr. Margaret C. K. Patterson, formerly Senior Medical Officer in the Department.

### *Visitors to the Department.*

Two Pakistani Administrative Service Probationers visited the Department to study English methods of Public Health Administration.

Instruction was given in the department to various student nurses, student health visitors, and other members of the nursing profession, while, as is our usual custom, student teachers from Homerton and from more distant training colleges, also came to study the Maternity and Child Welfare parts of our work.



### *Ambulance Service.*

The ambulance service is provided by Cambridgeshire County Council, and the vehicles are stationed at a depot in Newmarket Road. There are 9 ambulances and 3 sitting case cars.

### *Conferences and Meetings.*

The Chairman (Councillor Lady Bragg) and members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee were at home to the voluntary workers of the child welfare clinics one afternoon in January. This was an occasion without precedent and proved to be a most pleasant and useful social gathering, bringing together the voluntary workers, the members of the committee and the officers of the council, whose collective efforts have been responsible for the maternity and child welfare services over many years.

Mr. Bottom, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, gave an address at the annual congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Margate in April. An invitation to address a meeting of this important national congress is, of course, a very considerable honour, and Mr. Bottom is to be congratulated upon it.

Dr. Broda also gave an address at a paediatric course held at Addenbrooke's Hospital.



